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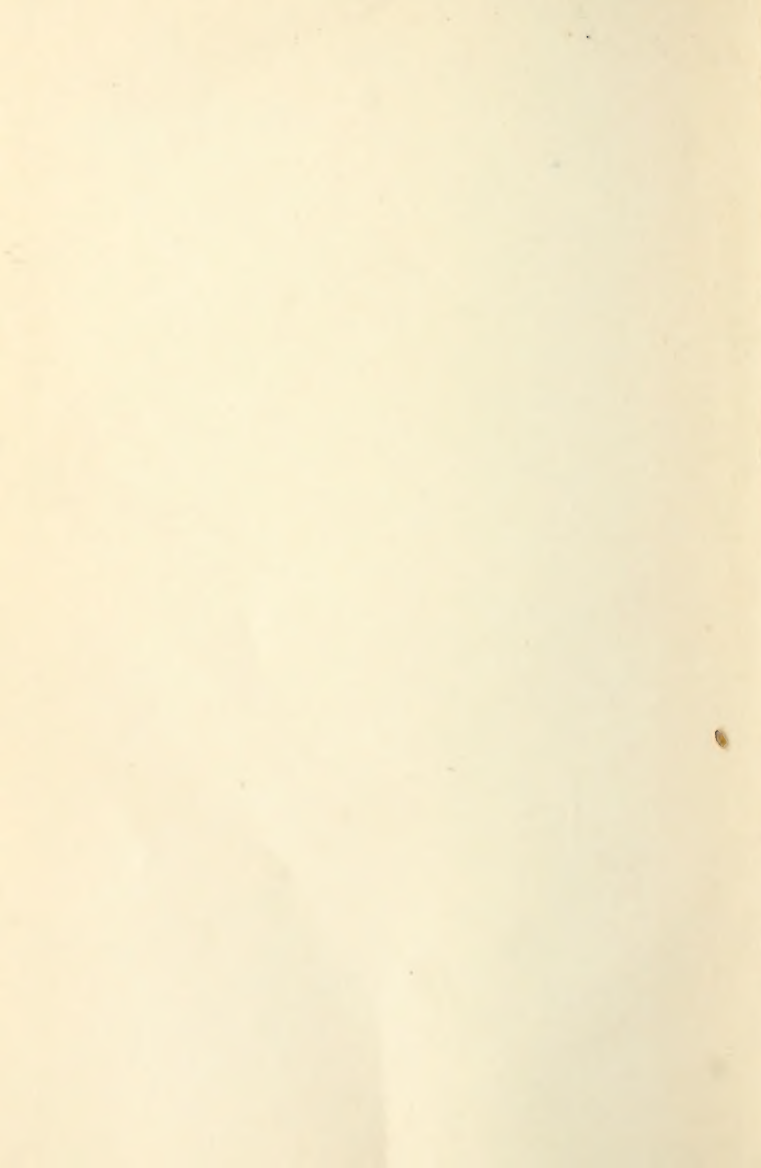
EDITED BY

W. D. LOWE M.A.



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March, 1914,



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SELECTIONS FROM OVID

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES
AND VOCABULARIES

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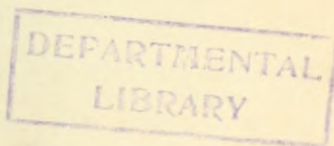
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PREFACE

THIS book is intended for forms that have made some progress in translation from Latin prose and is designed to introduce them by easy steps to Latin poetry. The earlier portions have therefore been greatly simplified, but as the boys advance they will gradually meet harder constructions and longer selections.

Not much space has been devoted to the explanation of scansion ; for doubtless many of the forms for which these selections are intended will not know, or be expected to know, even the simplest rules of prosody : some forms will be given instruction in scansion or preferably in verse-composition ; but it has been thought better to leave the master a free hand, for in so small a book no elaborate scheme of rules could find room, nor is it wise to attempt to combine in one introduction hints for translation and rules for versifying ; though the more translation and composition can be co-ordinated the better will be the results in both.

W. D. LOWE.

THE CASTLE,
DURHAM.

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¹ From Farnell's *Cults of the Greek States* (Clarendon Press, 5 volumes).

INTRODUCTION

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF OVID

I. OVID'S LIFE.

THE account of Ovid's life can be drawn almost completely from his own writings; indeed one of his poems (*Tristia*, Bk. iv. 10), written when he was in banishment at Tomi, sums up the most important events of his life and forms a short autobiography in itself.

His full name was Publius Ovidius Naso: he was born on the 20th of March, 43 B. C., the year after the assassination of Julius Caesar, at Sulmo in the country of the Paeligni, about ninety miles from Rome: he was descended from a prosperous and honourable equestrian family. His father wished him to take up the legal profession; accordingly he studied law, made considerable progress, and was fairly successful. But to complete his education he had been sent to the University of Athens and had subsequently made a tour through the East; and it was during this period that he developed a taste for poetry.

On his return to Rome he practically gave up the law, though he was occasionally appointed to the less important judicial offices, and devoted himself to poetry. At the same time he threw himself unrestrainedly into the social and literary life of the capital. He became exceedingly popular and was in high favour at the court of Augustus; his renown as a poet grew quickly.

Unfortunately for himself, however, Ovid's life and poems were equally conspicuous for profligacy, and in A.D. 9 Augustus banished him to Tomi, a town near the

mouth of the Danube, on the Black Sea. The excuse given was the wanton nature of his writings, but the real reason was, and still remains, unknown. After an affecting parting from his wife and child (see p. 19), Ovid set out for the place of his exile, from which, in spite of piteous, and at times almost degrading, appeals to the emperor, he was doomed never to return. These appeals constitute the larger portion of the works written by Ovid in exile, and they show how deeply the iron had entered into the soul of a highly cultivated *habitué* of the capital of the world when driven into banishment among the barbarous and uncivilized tribes of Scythia. When Augustus died Ovid made fresh efforts to secure his recall, but he was unsuccessful, and died in banishment in A.D. 18 at the age of sixty.

II. OVID'S WORKS.

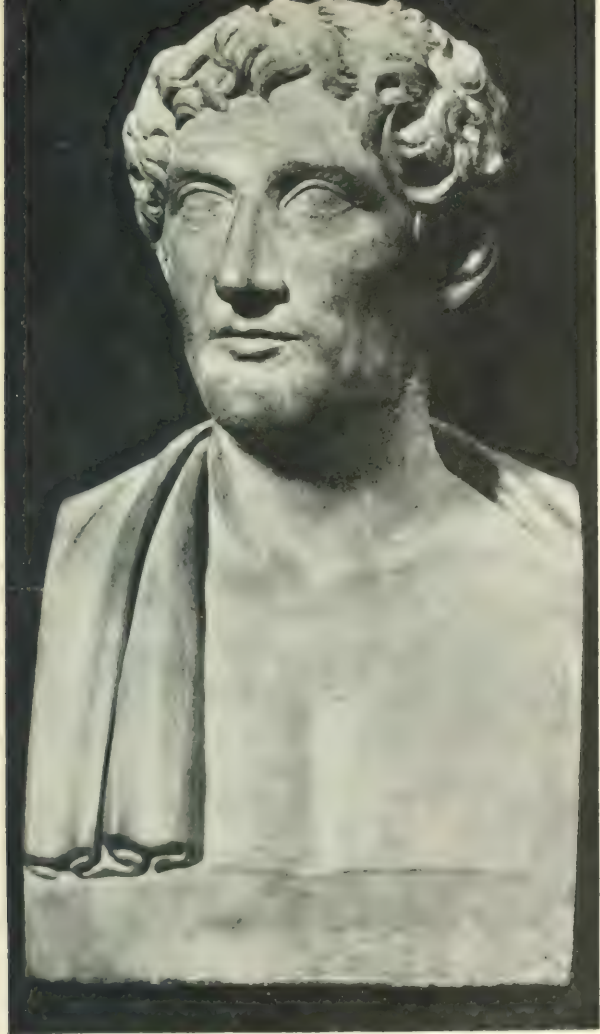
Ovid's works may be grouped in three divisions: (1) Love Poems; (2) Historical and Legendary poems; (3) Elegies.

(1) The first group was written in early life and included the poems condemned by Augustus.

(2) The second group was written in middle life: the *Fasti* preserve many legends and old customs of ancient Rome, the *Metamorphoses* include numberless stories of the transformation of beings into stones, trees, animals, birds, &c. For a fuller account of the *Fasti* see p. 21.

(3) The third group was written while he was in exile and includes the *Tristia* and the *Epistles from Pontus*, all of which refer to his banishment or plead for his recall.

As an artist Ovid was supreme in his choice of words, in the management of his material, and in the technique



Engraving by Louis Fassin

OXID

From the bust in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence.
(The authenticity of the portrait is doubtful.)



of his verses. He had, indeed, an almost fatal facility which tended to destroy true poetical passion and depth of feeling. He is ready and ingenious, fluent and smooth almost to a fault, but he is too often shallow, conventional, and rhetorical.

As a master of the elegiac couplet and an ingenious solver of its difficulties Ovid has no equal, but we may doubt whether that form of verse is really suitable for anything but short poems, as the continual close of sense with the close of the couplet is apt to become tedious and is sure to be artificial.

III. OVID'S ELEGIAC COUPLET.

The Elegiac Couplet consists of a hexameter followed by a pentameter; these lines are composed of six and five feet respectively, each foot being a spondee, two long syllables, or a dactyl, one long and two short syllables (as one long syllable is equal to two short, the spondee is equal to the dactyl).

The hexameter may be composed of dactyls and spondees in any order, except that the fifth foot must be a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee (or trochee, one long and one short syllable)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} & \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} \\ \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} & \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} \end{array}$$

The pentameter is more restricted and is broken abruptly in the middle by a single long syllable and is closed abruptly at the end in the same way, except that either a long or short syllable may conclude the line.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} & | & \text{—} & \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} \\ \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} & | & \text{—} & \text{— —} & | & \text{— —} \end{array}$$

It should be noticed that if vowels, or vowels followed by *m*, terminate a word and are followed by words beginning with a vowel or *h*, the preceding vowels are cut out or slurred over and are not reckoned in the scansion; e. g.

o curas homin(um), o quant(um) est in rebus inane
and

Phyllid(a) am(o) ant(e) alias.

For rules of Prosody and Quantity of Syllables see *L. G.* §§ 184-6. In translation it will be of the utmost assistance to scan a line so as to be able to decide whether, for example, feminine adjectives ending in *a* are short or long, that is, whether they are in the nominative or ablative sing.

Again, it is of the utmost importance in translation to translate at first quite literally and in strict accordance with the rules of Latin grammar already learned; afterwards the English may be improved by slightly turning the sentence and varying the idiom where necessary.

Various irregularities of construction or poetical licences are allowed in poetry: the singular is used for the plural, the plural for the singular, especially *vos*, *maior* for *ego* and *maior*. The present and perfect tenses are occasionally interchanged. The relative does not always come first in its own sentence. But perhaps the chief difficulty for beginners is the bewildering variety of expression which Ovid uses freely in order to avoid monotony of idea and commonplace words; for example, l. 387 'sitque sub hac orienti sociisque dies,' i. e. may Rome rule the whole world from east to west; and similarly Jupiter may be *rex et pater deorum* or *Tonans*; *Ceres* is *dei flura*.

SELECTIONS FROM OVID

I

Paris describes how the god Mercury and the three goddesses appeared to him on Mount Ida near Troy.

Est locus in mediis vallibus Īdae :
hic nec oves nec capellae grāmina carpunt.
illic vīdī mīranda : ante oculos stetit Mercurius,
inque dei digitis aurea virga fuit.
tresque deae, Venus et cum Pallade Iāno, 5
grāmina tenero pressērunt pede.
obstupui, sed nuntius āles ait : ‘pōne metum,
arbiter es formae : certāmina siste deārum.’
dixerat, et alis est sublātus in astra.

II

The judgement of Paris in favour of Venus. He sails to fetch Helen. Cassandra prophesies disaster.

At deae ingentibus dōnis iudicium sollicitant meum :
regna Iovis coniunx laudat, Iovis filia virtūtem : 11
dulce Venus risit : ‘nos dabimus’, ait, ‘tibi pulchram
filiam Lēdae.’
dixit et pariter dōnis formaeque probata est,
victor et ad caelum rettulit illa pedem. 15
mox caeduntur pīnēta : dat Ida trabes :
textitur et nāvis, adduntur vēla.

prætinus Aegaeis tre libebat aquis.
 sed soror Cassandra mihi 'quo ruis?' exclamat,
 'referes incendia tæcum.' 20
 vëra fuit vâtes.

III

Penelope writes to Ulysses complaining of her long delay in returning after the fall of Troy, and saying that the other Greek heroes had already come home.

Hæc tua Penelope tibi mittit, Ulixæ;
 iam Troia iacet: tu redi:
 Argolici rediere duces: altaria fumant;
 pönitur ad patrios barbara præda deos: 25
 grata ferunt nymphæ pro salvis dona maritis:
 illi victa suis Tröica fâta canunt:
 mirantur iustique senes trepidæque puellæ,
 narrantis coniunx pendet ab ore viri.
 iam seges est ubi Troia fuit, 30
 luxuriat sanguine pinguis humus,
 ruinôsas tegit herba domos,
 victor abes, nec scire mihi licet causam moræ

IV

Penelope urges the speedy return of Ulysses as she cannot protect his home from the greed of the suitors.

Me pater viduo discedere lecta cogit: tua enim;
 Penelopë coniunx semper Ulixis ero. 35
 sed turba, ruunt in me, luxuriosa, proci,
 inque tuâ regnant, nullis prohibentibus, aula;



GOD AND GODDESS OF THE LOWER WORLD

tuae dilacerantur opes.

tres sumus imbelles, sine viribus uxor

Laertesque senex Telemachusque puer. 40

neque Læertes hostibus in mediis regna tenere potest :

nec mihi licet inimicos pellere : citius ipse veni-

V

The nymph, Oenone, complains to Paris that he has deserted her in spite of their former love. She had married him when he was still a shepherd on Mount Ida before he was found to be the son of Priam.

Perlegis? an coniunx prohibet nova? perlege!

Oenone queror de te. quis deus invidet nobis? 41

nondum tantus eras, cum te contenta marito nymppha

fui; qui nunc Priamides, servus eras; servo
nubere nymppha tuli.

saepe greges inter requievimus arbore tecti.

mixtaque cum foliis praebuit herba torum.

quis tibi monstrabat saltus catulosque ferarum? 42

saepe citos egi per iuga longa canes.

VI

Nature herself should counsel Paris at his own to Oenone. The fatal day was that on which the judgement of Paris had taken place.

Incertae servant à te mea nomina fangi

et legor Oenone fallae notata tua.

populus est, memini, prope flumen: in cortice

carmen habet:

illa legit calthas ; huic sunt violaria curae ;
 illa papaverneas subsecat ungue comas ;
 has, hyacinthe, tenes ; illas, amarante, moraris ; 80
 pars thyma, pars casiam, pars meliloton amat.
 plurima lecta rosa est. sunt et sine nomine flores.
 ipsa crocos tenues liliaque alba legit.
 carpendi studio paulatim longius itur,
 et dominam casu nulla secuta comes. 85

VIII

*Pluto surprises Proserpina and carries her off to Hades.
 Ceres searches for her, but in vain, as the signs of Pluto's
 sudden appearance have been obliterated.*

Hanc videt et visam patruus velociter aufert,
 regnaque caeruleis in sua portat equis.
 illa quidem clamabat, 'io carissima mater,
 auferor !' ipsa suos abscideratque sinus.
 panditur interea Diti via ; namque diurnum 90
 lumen inassueti vix patiuntur equi.
 at chorus aequalis, cumulatae flore ministrae,
 'Persephone,' clamant, 'ad tua dona veni !'
 ut clamata silet, montes ululatibus implent,
 et feriunt maestae pectora nuda manus. 95
 attonita est plangere Ceres — modo venerat Hen-
 man —
 nec mora ; 'me miseram ! filia,' dixit, 'ubi est ?'
 ut vitulo mugit sua mater ab ubere rapti,
 et quaerit fetus per nemus omne suos :

sic dea. nec retinet gemitus, et concita cursu 100
 fertur, et e campis incipit, Henna, tuis.
 inde puellaris nacta est vestigia plantae,
 et pressam noto pondere vidit humum.
 forsitan illa dies erroris summa fuisset,
 si non turbassent signa reperta sues. 105
 perque vices modo, 'Persephone,' modo, 'filia,'
 clamat,
 clamat, et alternis nomen utrumque ciet.
 sed neque Persephone Cererem, neque filia matrem
 audit, et alternis nomen utrumque perit.

IX

After long wanderings Ceres learns that Proserpina is in Hades. She implores Jupiter to rescue her. Finally it is agreed that Proserpina shall live for alternate periods of six months in Heaven and Hades.

Lustravit terram et pelagus maestissima mater: 110
 praeteritus Cereri nullus in orbe locus:
 errat et in caelo: tandem sic Phoebus Apollo:
 'filia quam quaeris tertia regna tenet.'
 questa diu secum sic est affata Tonantem:
 'reddat, et emendet facta priora novis.' 115
 Iuppiter hanc lenit, factumque excusat amore.
 'nec gener est nobis ille pudendus' ait.
 'non ego nobilior. posita est mihi regia caelo:
 possidet alter aquas, alter inane chaos.
 sed si forte tibi non est mutabile pectus, 120
 statque semel iuncti rumpere vincla tori.



LUCK AND FORTUNE

hoc quoque temptemus, siquidem ieiuna remansit,
 sin minus, inferni coniugis uxor erit.
 Tartara iussus adit sumptis Caducifer alis,
 speque redit citius visaque certa refert. 125
 'rapta tribus,' dixit, 'solvit ieiunia granis.
 Punica quae lento cortice poma tegunt.'
 mater 'nec nobis caelum est habitabile' dixit:
 'Taenaria recipi me quoque valle iube.'
 et factura fuit, pactus nisi Iuppiter esset. 130
 his tribus ut caelo mensibus illa foret.
 tum demum vultumque Ceres animumque recepit,
 imposuitque suae spicea sarta comae:
 largaque provenit cessatis messis in arvis.
 et vix congestas area cepit opes. 135

X

*Ovid condemned to banishment by Augustus describes the
 despair of his last night at Rome and the leave-taking
 from his family.*

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago,
 qua mihi supremum tempus in Vrbe fuit,
 cum repeto noctem, qua tot mihi cara reliqui,
 labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis,
 iam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Caesar 140
 finibus extremae iusserat Ausoniae,
 alloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos,
 qui modo de multis unus et alter erant,
 uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat,
 imbre per indignas usque cadente genas. 145

XI

Ovid describes the desolation of Tomi, the place of his banishment, and implures his friend at Rome to intercede with Augustus in his behalf.

Hostibus in mediis interque pericula versor,
 tamquam cum patria pax sit adempta mihi.
 orbis in extremi iaceo desertus harenis.
 fert ubi perpetuas frigida terra nives.
 non ager hic pomum, non dulces educat herbas, 140
 non salices ripa, robora monte virent.
 neve fretum laudes terra magis : aequora semper
 ventorum rabie solibus orba tument.
 quocumque aspicias, campi cultore carentes,
 pruta sine armentis, vomere rura iacent. 155
 adde loci faelem nec fronde nec arbore laeti :
 semper iners hiemi continuatur hiems.
 saepe precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem,
 ne mea Sarmaticum contegat ossa solum.
 nescius est Caesar, quamquam deus omnia novit, 160
 ultimus hic qua sit esordicione locus.
 ira viri mitis non me misisset in istam,
 si satis haec illi nota fuisset humus.
 vox, precor, Augusti pro me tua molliat aures :
 lenia pro misera die modo verba fuga. 165
 denique, si moriar, subasam pacatius arvum,
 ossa nec a Scythica nostra premantur humo.

THE FASTI

The *Fasti*, so-called from *fastus*, a day on which courts could be held and judgement pronounced (*fasti*, to speak), and therefore meaning an enumeration of all the days in the year with their festivals, i. e. a calendar or almanac, are unfortunately only a fragment. Ovid certainly intended to complete the calendar for the whole year, but we have the *Fasti* for only six months. They form a store-house of legends together with the rites and ceremonies for almost every day, and the risings and settings of the stars are described in turn. The *Fasti* were originally dedicated to Augustus, but after the banishment of Ovid and the death of Augustus they were revised and re-dedicated to Germanicus, the adopted son of the new emperor, Tiberius, in the vain hope of obtaining a pardon and a recall.

Each book in turn describes how the month to which it is appropriated obtained its name, the derivations being often exceedingly arbitrary and fanciful: then the days are taken in order with the particular astronomical changes and the traditions and festivals appropriate to the day.

There is little real poetical merit in the *Fasti*: with the exception of a few of the stories, the value of the work lies in its antiquarian interest. The verses run with the easy skill of the finished artist, they are lucid, graceful, and smooth, but fire and poetry are lacking, almost necessarily so in a semi-didactic poem of this description.

XII

The Roman year originally began with the month of March. January and February were added. The god Janus, to whom Januaria is dedicated, appears to Ovid and tells the story of Tarpeia's treachery and how the Sabines were repulsed in their attack on the Capitol.

Martis erat primus mensis. Venerisque secundus :
 hæc generis princeps, ipsius ille pater :
 tertius a senibus, iuvenum de nomine quartus, 170
 quæ sequitur, numero turba notata fuit,
 at Numa nec Ianum nec avitas præterit umbras,
 mensibus antiquis præposuitque duos,
 hic deus auspiciis faustis nunc nuntiat annum,
 inque meo primus carmine Ianus adest. 175
 tunc subito Ianum viderunt lumina nostra,
 extimui et gelidum frigore pectus erat :
 ille, tenens dextra baculum clavemque sinistra,
 auribus hos nostris edidit ore sonos :
 'queris de saxo Tarpeio ? hæc omnia dicam.' 180
 protinus ore sue rettulit arma Tati,
 utque levis custos, armillis capta, Sabinos
 ad summæ tacitos duxerit arcis iter.
 'Indo, velut nunc est, per quem descenditis,'
 inquit,
 'ardua in valles per fora clivus erat.' 185
 et iam contigerat portam, Saturnia cuius
 demperat oppositæ insidiosa seras.

cum tanto veritus committere numine pugnam,
 sum cito fontanas eiaculatus aquas.
 ante tamen madidis subieci sulfura venis. 190
 clauderet ut Tatio fervidus umor iter.

XIII

*The month of February: how it received its name. The
 alteration of its position in the calendar: originally it
 was the last month of the year.*

Ianus habet finem, cum carmine crescit et annus:
 alter ut hic mensis, sic liber alter eat.
 Februa Romani dixerunt piamina patres:
 nunc quoque dant verbo plurima signa fidem. 195
 pontifices ab rege petunt et flamine lanas,
 quis veterum lingua februa nomen erat.
 nomen idem ramo, qui caesus ab arbore pura
 casta sacerdotum tempora fronde tegit.
 ipse ego flaminicam poscentem februa vidi. 200
 februa poscenti pinea virga data est.
 omne nefas omnemque mali purgamina causam
 credebant nostri tollere posse senes.
 sed tamen—antiqui ne nescius ordinis erres—
 primus, ut est, Iani mensis et ante fuit. 205
 qui sequitur Ianum, veteris fuit ultimus anni:
 tu quoque sacerorum, Termine, finis eras.
 primus enim Iani mensis, quia ianua prima est:
 qui sacer est inis manibus, inus erat.

XIV

In February the constellation of the Dolphin sets. Ovid tells the story of the danger of Arion the lyre-player and his miraculous preservation by a dolphin.

Cum nox quarta venit non iam Delphina videbis : 210
 praeceps occiduas ille subivit aquas.
 quod mare non novit, quae nescit Ariona tellus ?
 carmine currentes ille tenebat aquas.
 saepe sequens agnam lupus est a voce retentus,
 saepe avidum fugiens restitit agna lupum : 215
 saepe canes leporesque umbra cubuere sub una,
 et stetit in saxo proxima cerva leae :
 nomen Arionium Siculas impleverat urbes,
 captaque erat lyricis Ausonis ora sonis.
 inde domum repetens puppem conscendit Arion, 220
 atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes.
 forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas :
 at tibi nave tua tutius aequor erat.
 namque gubernator destrecto constitit ense
 ceteraque armata conscia turba manu. 225
 ille, metu viduus, 'mortem non deprecor' inquit,
 'sed liceat sumpta pauca referre lyra.'
 dant veniam, ridentque moram. capit ille coronam,
 quae possit crines, Phoebæ, decore tuos :
 induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam : 230
 reddidit ieta suos pollice chorda sonos :
 protinus in medias ornatus desilit undas,
 spargitur impulsa caerulea puppis aqua.

inde fide maius - tergo delphina recurvo
 se memorant oneri supposuisse novo. 235
 ille sedens citharamque tenet, pretiumque vehendi,
 cantat et aequoreas carmine mulet aquas,
 di pia facta vident : astris delphina recepit
 Iuppiter et stellas iussit habere novem.

XV

*at The birth of Romulus and Remus. Their exposure and
 the wonderful preservation of the twins by the wolf.
 Other stories of Romulus will be told in their proper
 months.*

Edidit alma duos Vestalis Silvia natos, 240
 crudeli patruo regna tenente suo :
 rex iubet auferri parvos et in anne necari ;
 flent servi, at geminos in loca iussa ferunt :
 ad Tiberim veniunt, prope rivum corpora ponunt :
 hibernis Tiberis forte tumebat aquis. 245
 sustinet impositos summa cavus alveus unda ;
 paulatim fluvio deficiente sedet,
 arbor erat : remanent vestigia, quaeque vocatur
 rumina nunc ficus, Romula ficus erat.
 venit ad expositos - mirum ! - lupa feta gemellos,
 quis credat pueris non nocuisse feram ? 251
 constitit, et cauda teneris blanditur alumnis,
 et fingit lingua corpora bina sua.
 Marte satos seires ; timor afruit ; ubera ducunt,
 nec sibi promissi lactis aluntur ope. 255

(b) *The mysterious death of Romulus: the explanation and his subsequent deification under the name Quirinus.*

Est locus; antiqui Capreae dixere paludem.

forte tuis illie, Romule, iura dabas.

sol fugit, et removent subeuntia nubila caelum

et gravis effusis decidit imber aquis.

hinc tonat, hinc missis abrumpitur ignibus aether.

fit fuga, rex patriis astra petebat equis. 261

luctus erat, falsaeque patres in crimine caedis:

haesissetque animis forsitan illa fides:

sed Proculus Longa veniebat Iulius Alba,

lunaque fulgebat, nec facis usus erat, 265

cum subito motu saepes tremuere sinistrae:—

rettulit ille pedes, horrueruntque comae:—

pulcher et humano maior trabeaque decorus

Romulus in media visus adesse via

et dixisse simul 'prohibe lugere Quirites, 270

nec violent lacrimis numina nostra suis.

tura ferant, placentque novum pia turba Quirinum,

et patrias artes militiamque colant.'

iussit, et in tenues oculis evanuit auras.

convocat hic populos, iussaque verba refert. 275

templa deo fiunt: collis quoque dictus ab illo est,

et referunt certi sacra paterna dies.

.XVI

*March was originally the first month in the Roman calendar
The derivation of the name of the month of March from
Mars.*

Bellice, depositis clipeo paulisper et hasta,
Mars, ades et nitidas casside solve comas.
forsitan ipse roges, quid sit cum Marte poetæ? 280
a te, qui canitur, nomina mensis habet.
a te principium Romano duximus anno:
primus de patrie nomine mensis erat.

XVII

*Numa and his guardian nymph, Egeria, summon Jupiter
from heaven and entreat him to stop the thunderstorms.
He grants their request after an amusing discussion
with Numa.*

Vallis Aricinae silva praeinctus opaca
est lacus, antiqua religione sacer: 285
Egeria est quae praebet aquas, dea grata Camenis:
illa Numaee coniunx consiliumque fuit.
ecce deum genitor spargit per nubila flammæ,
rex pavet et vulgi pectora terror habet.
cui dea 'ne nimium terrere! piabile fulmen 290
est,' ait, 'et saevi flectitur ira Iovis.'
efficiunt caelo te, Iuppiter, artibus usi:
corda tremunt regis: deriguere comae.

tandem animus rediit : ' da certa piamina,' dixit,
 ' fulminis, altorum rexque paterque deum.' 295
 annuit oranti divum rex ; vocibus usus
 obscuris, dubio terruit ore Numam.
 ' caede caput' dixit : cui rex ' parebimus,' inquit,
 caedenda est hortis eruta cepa meis' :
 addidit hic ' hominis,' ' summos' ait ille ' capillos.'
 postulat hic animam ; cui Numa ' piscis' ait. 301
 risit et ' haec', inquit, ' dabimus tua vota precesque ;
 o vir colloquio non abigende deum.'

XVIII

The story of Phrixus and Helle. How the Hellespont received its name. The constellation of the Ram (Aries). Cf. the story of the Golden Fleece.

Seminibus testis sceleratae fraude novercae
 sustulerat nullas, ut solet, herba comas. 305
 mittitur ad tripodas, certa qui sorte reportet,
 quam sterili terrae Delphicus edat opem.
 hic quoque corruptus cum semine nuntiat Helles
 et juvenis Phrixi funera sorte peti.
 utque recusantem cives et tempus et Ino 310
 compulerunt regem iussa nefanda pati,
 et soror et Phrixus, velati tempora vittis,
 stant simul ante aras, iunctaque fata gemunt.
 aspicit hos, ut forte pependerit aethere, mater,
 et ferit attonita pectora nuda manu : 315



POSEIDON, GOD OF THE SEA



inque draconigenam nimbis comitantibus urbem
 desilit, et natos eripit inde suos.
 utque fugam capiant, aries nitidissimus auro
 traditur: ille vehit per freta longa duos.
 dicitur infirma cornu tenuisse sinistra 320
 femina, cum de se nomina fecit aquae.
 paene simul perit, dum vult succurrere lapsae,
 frater, et extentas porrigit usque manus.
 flebat, ut amissa gemini consorte pericli,
 caeruleo iunctam nescius esse deo. 325
 litoribus tactis aries fit sidus: at huius
 pervenit in Colchas aurea lana domos.

XIX

The derivation of the word April. The general influence of the month and of the goddess to whom it is dedicated.

Venimus ad quartum, quo tu celeberrima, mensem:
 carminibus nostris, o Venus alma, fave.
 sed Veneris mensem Graio sermone notatum 330
 auguror; a spumis est dea dicta maris.
 Sunt qui tibi mensis honorem
 eripuisse velint invideantque, Venus.
 nam quia ver aperit tunc omnia, densaque cedit
 frigoris asperitas, fetaque terra patet, 335
 Aprilem memorant ab aperto tempore dictum:
 quem Venus iniecta vindicat alma manu.
 nec Veneri tempus, quam ver, erat aptius ullum,
 vere nitent terrae, vere virescit ager.

XX

Ovid is told by a Muse the reason of Saturn's barbarity in devouring his own children and how Rhea deceived him when Jupiter was born. The infant god is nursed by Amalthea's goat.

- 'Pandite Saturni,' dixi, 'Musa, impia facta': 340
 haec Erato nobis rettulit ore suo:
 'reddita Saturno sors haec erat, "optime regum,
 a nato sceptris excutiere tuis."
 ille suam metuens, ut quaeque erat edita, prolem
 devorat, immersam visceribusque tenet. 345
 saepe Rhea quæta est natorum tristia fata:
 Iuppiter ortus erat:—repperit illa dolos,
 veste latens saxum caelesti guttore sedit,
 sic genitor fatis decipiendus erat,
 ardua iamdudum resonat tinnitibus Ide. 350
 tutus ut infanti vagiat ore puer,
 pars clipeos manibus, galeas pars tundit inanes:
 hoc Curetes habent, hoc Corybantes opus.
 Nais Amalthea, Cretæa nobilis Ida,
 dicitur in silvis occuluisse Iovem. 355
 huic fuit hædorum mater formosa duorum
 inter Dictæos conspicienda greges:
 hæc dabat illa deo: sed fregit in arbore cornu
 truncaque dimidia parte decoris erat,
 sustulit hoc nymphe, cinxitque recentibus herbis,
 et plenum pomis ad Lovis ora tulit. 361

ille ubi res caeli tenuit, solioque paterno
 sedit, et invicto nil Iovē maius erat.
 sidera nutricem, nutricis fertile cornu
 fecit. quod dominae nunc quoque nomen habet. 365

XXI

*The founding of Rome. The decision is made by augury.
 Romulus is killed because he contemptuously leaps over
 the low walls of the newly founded city.*

Vrbis origo

venit. ades factis, magne Quirine, tuis!
 contrahere agrestes et moenia ponere utrique
 convenit. ambigitur, moenia ponat uter.
 'nil opus est' dixit 'certamine' Romulus 'ullo:
 magna fides avium est, experiamur aves.' 371
 res placet. alter adit nemorosi saxa Palati:
 alter Aventinum mane cacumen init.
 sex Remus, hic volucres bis sex videt ordine:
 pacto
 statur, et arbitrium Romulus urbis habet. 375
 apta dies legitur, qua moenia signet aratro.
 sacra Palis suberant: inde movetur opus.
 fossa fit ad solidum, fruges iaciuntur in ima
 et de vicino terra petita solo.
 fossa repletur humo, plēnaeque imponitur ara, 380
 et novus accenso fungitur igne focus.
 inde premens stivam designat moenia sulco;
 alba iugum niveo cum bove vacca tulit.

vox fuit haec regis : ' condenti, Iuppiter, urbem
 et genitor Mavors Vestaque mater, ades ! 385
 longa sit huic aetas dominaeque potentia terrae,
 sitque sub hac oriens occiduusque dies !'
 ille precabatur, tonitru dedit omina laevo
 Iuppiter et laevo fulmina missa polo.
 augurio laeti iaciunt fundamina cives, 390
 et novus exiguo tempore murus erat.
 hoc Celer urget opus, quem Romulus ipse vocarat,
 ' sint ' que, ' Celer, curae ' dixerat ' ista tuae.
 neve quis aut muros, aut factam vomere fossam
 transeat, audentem talia dede neci.' 395
 quod Remus ignorans humiles contemnere muros
 coepit, et ' his populus ' dicere ' tutus erit ?'
 nec mora, transiit. rutro Celer occupat ausum :
 ille premit duram sanguinolentus humum.
 haec ubi rex didicit, lacrimas suppressit amaras 400
 et clausum tristi pectore vulnus habet.
 flere palam non vult exemplaue fortia servat,
 ' sic ' que ' meos muros transeat hostis ' ait.
 dat tamen exsequias et suprema oscula figit
 atque ait ' invito frater adempte, vale.' 405

XXII

The explanation of the name of the month of May is doubtful : possibly it comes from Maia, the mother of Mercury.

Quaeritis, unde putem Maio data nomina mensi ?
 non satis est liquido cognita causa mihi.

Maia suas forma pulchras superasse sorores
 traditur et summo grata fuisse Iovi.
 haec enixa iugo cupressiferae Cyllenes, 410
 aetherium volucris qui pede carpit iter.
 at tu materno donasti nomine mensem,
 inventor curvae, furibus apte, fidis.
 nec pietas haec prima tua est : septena putaris,
 Pleiadam numerum, fila dedisse lyrae. 415

*Another explanation is that it is connected with maiores =
 seniores, elders, as June from iuniores.*

Martis opus iuvenes animosaque bella gerebant,
 at populo senior iura severa dabat :
 hinc sua maiores posuisse vocabula Maio
 credo ego, et aetati consuluisse suae.
 nec leve propositi pignus successor honoris 420
 Iunius, a iuvenum nomine dictus, adest.

XXIII

*The story of the Centaur, Chiron, and his transformation
 after death into a constellation.*

Maia, in mense tuo promet sua sidera Chiron
 semivir et flavi corpore mixtus equi.
 Pelion Haemoniae mons est obversus in austros :
 summa virent pinu, cetera quercus habet. 425
 Phillyrides tenuit. saxo stant antra vetusto,
 quae iustum memorant incoluisse senem.
 venerat Alcides exhausta parte laborum,
 iussaue restabant ultima paene viro.

- excipit hospitio iunctum Philyreus heros, 430
 et causam adventus hic rogat, ille docet.
 perspicit interea clavam spoliisque leonis.
 'vir'que ait 'his armis, armaque digna viro!'
 nec se, quin horrens auderent tangere saetis
 vellus, Achilleae continuere manus. 435
 dumque senex tractat squalentia tela venenis,
 excidit et laevo fixa sagitta pede est.
 ingemuit Chiron, traxitque e corpore ferrum :
 et gemit Alcides Haemoniusque puer.
 ipse tamen lectas umbrosis collibus herbas 440
 temperat, et vana vulnere mulcet ope.
 virus edax superabat opem, penitusque recepta
 ossibus et toto corpore pestis erat.
 sanguine Centauri Lernaeae sanguis echidnae
 mixtus ad auxilium tempora nulla dabat. 445
 stabat, ut ante patrem, lacrimis perfusus Achilles
 Chironisque puer fata maligna gemit :
 oscula saepe dedit, dixit quoque saepe iacenti
 'vive, precor, nec me, care, relinque, pater!'
 nona dies aderat, cum tu, iustissime Chiron, 450
 bis septem stellis corpora cinctus eras.

XXIV

The aged Hyricus entertains Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury unawittingly. His open-hearted hospitality is rewarded by the promise of a son, and Orion is born.

Iuppiter et lato qui regnat in aequore frater
 carpebant socias Mercuriusque vias.



HERMES

tempus erat, quo versa iugo referuntur aratra,
 et pronus saturae lac bibit agnus ovis. 455
 forte senex Hyrieus, angusti cultor agelli,
 hos videt, exiguam stabat ut ante casam.
 atque ita 'longa via est, nec tempora longa super-
 sunt',
 dixit, 'et hospitibus ianua nostra patet'.
 addidit et vultum verbis, iterumque rogavit. 460
 parent promissis, dissimulantque deos.
 tecta senis subeunt nigro deformia fumo ;
 ignis in hesterno stipite parvus erat.
 ipse genu nixus flammam exsuscitat aura,
 et promit quassas comminuitque faces. 465
 stant calices ; minor inde fabas, holus alter habebat,
 et spumant testu pressus uterque suo.
 dumque mora est, tremula dat vina rubentia dextra :
 accipit aequoreus pocula prima deus.
 quae simul exhaustis, 'da nunc bibat ordine' dixit
 'Iuppiter' : audito palluit ille Iove. 471
 ut rediit animus, cultorem pauperis agri
 immolat et magno torret in igne bovem.
 quaeque puer quondam primis diffuderat annis,
 promit fumoso condita vina cado. 475
 nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nituere Lyaeo ;
 terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant.
 verba fuere Iovis : 'si quid fert impetus, opta :
 omne feres.' placidi verba fuere senis :
 'cara fuit coniunx, primae mihi cura iuventae 480
 cognita. nunc ubi sit, quaeritis ? urna tegit.

huic ego iuratus, vobis in verba vocatis,

“coniugio” dixi “sola fruiere meo.”

et dixi et servo. sed enim diversa voluntas
est mihi; nec coniunx, sed pater esse volo. 485

haec prece adoravit superos auditque benignus
Iuppiter; Orion mox puer ortus erat.

XXV

*The story of Europa being carried off by Jupiter in the form
of a bull.*

Praebuit, ut taurus, Tyriae sua terga puellae
Iuppiter, et falsa cornua fronte tulit.

illa iubam dextra, laeva retinebat amictus, 490
et timor ipse novi causa decoris erat.

aura sinus implet, flavos movet aura capillos:
Sidoni, vis venerem flaminis ipsa dabat:

saepe puellares subduxit ab aequore plantas,
et metuit tactus assilientis aquae: 495

saepe deus prudens tergum demisit in undas,
haereat ut collo fortius illa suo.

litoribus tactis stabat sine cornibus ullis

Iuppiter, inque deum de bove versus erat.

Taurus init caelum: te, Sidoni, Iuppiter auget, 500
parsque tuum terrae tertia nomen habet.

*The strange ceremony of throwing into the Tiber bundles of
straw made up to resemble human figures.*

Tum quoque priscorum virgo simulacra virorum
mittere roboreo scirpea ponte solet.

corpora post decies senos qui credidit annos
 missa neci, sceleris crimine damnat avos. 505
 fama vetus: tunc, cum Sâturnia terra vocata est,
 talia fatidici dicta fuere Iovis:
 'falcifero libata seni duo corpora, gentes,
 mittite, quae Tuscis excipiantur aquis':
 donec in haec venit Tirynthius arva, quotannis 510
 tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo;
 illum stramineos in aquam misisse Quirites;
 Herculis exemplo corpora falsa iaci.
 pars putat, ut ferrent iuvenes suffragia soli,
 pontibus infirmos praecipitasse senes. 515

XXVI

Three derivations are suggested to explain the name June; from Iuno, iuvenes, iungo (the union of the Romans and Sabines); Ovid leaves his readers the liberty of deciding for themselves.

Hic quoque mensis habet dubias in nomine causas.
 quae placeant, positis omnibus ipse leges.
 est nemus arboribus densum, secretus ab omni
 voce locus, si non obstreperetur aquis.
 hic ego quaerebam, coepti quae mensis origo 520
 esset, et in cura nominis huius eram.
 ecce deas vidi: quas inter maxima Iuno:
 haec erat, agnovi, quae stat in arce Iovis.
 horrueram tacitoque animum pallore fatebar.
 tum dea, quos fecit, sustulit ipsa metus. 525

namque ait 'o vates, Romani conditor anni,
 cause per exiguos magna referre modos,
 ne tamen ignores vulgique errore traharis.
 Iunius a nostro nomine nomen habet.'
 finierat Iuno: respeximus: Herculis uxor 530
 stabat, et in vultu signa dolentis erant.
 'hoc decus omne mihi contingit: Romulus,' inquit,
 'in partes populum separat ipse duas:
 pars dat consilium prudens, pars bellica pugnat:
 Iunius est iuvenum: qui fuit ante, senum.' 535
 dixit, et in litem studio certaminis issent,
 atque ira pietas dissimulata foret—
 venit Apollinea longas Concordia lauro
 nexa comas, placidi numen opusque dueis.
 haec ubi narravit Tatium fortemque Quirinum, 540
 binaque cum populis regna coisse suis,
 et lare communi soceros generosque receptos,
 'his nomen iunctis Iunius,' inquit, 'habet.'

XXVII

The account of the preservation of Rome when besieged by the Gauls. Mars pleads for Rome and the city is saved by means of a stratagem suggested in riddle-form by Jupiter.

Nomine, quam pretio, celebratior arce Tonantis
 dicam, Pistoris quid velit ara Iovis. 545
 cineta premebantur trucibus Capitolia Gallis:
 fecerat obsidio iam diuturna famem.

Iuppiter, ad solium superis regale vocatis,
 'incipere!' ait Marti. protinus ille refert:
 'scilicet ignotum est, quæ sit fortuna meorum. 550
 infausta Alpino Roma sub hoste iacet.
 hæc est, cui fuerat promissa potentia rerum,
 Iuppiter? hanc terris impositurus eras?
 nunc inopes victus ignavaque fata timentes,
 monte suo clausos barbara turba premit.' 555
 'publica,' respondit. 'cura est pro moenibus istis.'
 Iuppiter, 'et poenas Gallia victa dabit.
 tu modo quæ desunt fruges, superesse putentur,
 effice, nec deses desere, Vesta, tuos.
 quodcumque est solidæ Cereris, cava machina
 frangat, 560
 mollitamque manu duret in igne focus.'
 iusserat, et fratris virgo Saturnia iussis
 annuit, et mediæ tempora noctis erant:
 iam ducibus somnum dederat labor: increpat illos
 Iuppiter et sacro, quid velit, ore docet: 565
 'surgite, et in medios de summis arcibus hostes
 mittite, quam minime perdere vultis, opem!'
 somnus abit, quaeruntque novis ambagibus acti,
 perdere quam nolint et iubeantur opem.
 esse Ceres visa est. iaciunt Cerialia dona; 570
 iacta super galeas scutaque longa sonant.
 posse fame vinci spes excidit. hoste repulso
 candida Pistori ponitur ara Iovi.

XXVIII

The plot of Tullia to murder her father Serrius and to raise her husband Tarquinius Superbus to the throne. After the murder she drives her chariot over her father's corpse.

Tullia coniugio, sceleris mercede, peracto
 his solita est dietis exstimulare virum : 575
 'quid iuvat esse pares, te nostrae caede sororis,
 meque tui fratris, si pia vita placet ?
 vivere debuerant et vir meus et tua coniunx,
 si nullum ausuri maius eramus opus.
 et caput et regnum facio dotale parentis ! 580
 si vir es, i, dictas exige dotis opes.
 regia res scelus est ! socero cape regna necato,
 et nostras patrio sanguine tingue manus !'
 talibus instinctus, solio privatus in alto
 sederat : attonitum vulgus ad arma ruit : 585
 hinc cruor, hinc caedes, infirmaque vincitur aetas:
 sceptrum gener socero rapta Superbus habet.
 ipse sub Esquiliis, ubi erat sua regia, caesus
 concidit in dura sanguinolentus humo.
 filia, carpento patrios initura penates, 590
 ibat per medias alta feroxque vias.
 corpus ut aspexit, lacrimis auriga profusis
 restitit. hunc tali corripit illa sono :
 'vadis, an exspectas pretium pietatis amarum ?
 due, inquam, invitae ipsa per ora rotas !' 595
 certa fides facti ; dictus Sceleratus ab illa
 vicus, et aeterna res ea pressa nota.

NOTES

[*L. G.* refers to Allen's Latin Grammar (Clarendon Press).]

I

1-2. *est . . . carpunt* : in poetry the present is often used where the perfect would be more usual.

3. *oculos*, i. e. before the eyes of Paris, who is telling the story.

4. *virga* : the wand of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, is usually called *caduceus* ; cf. *Caduceus*, l. 124.

5. *et cum* : notice the variation by which Ovid avoids the repetition *et . . . et*. Pallas is the Greek name for Minerva.

7. *ales* : statues represent Mercury with winged heels.

9. *dixerat*, 'had spoken,' i. e. had finished speaking. Cr. *Troia fuit*. Troy existed = Troy no longer exists ; *viximus*, we have lived = we are no longer living.

alis, abl. of instrument.

II

10. *donis*, abl. of instrument.

11. *Iovis coniunx*, i. e. Juno promised a kingdom to Paris ; *filia*, Minerva promised him military glory.

12. *dulce* : the neut. sing. of the adjective is frequently substituted for the adverb in poetry. *L. G.* § 82. *nos*. poets often use the plural in place of the singular. *filiam Ledaë*, i. e. Helen, the wife of Menelaus.

14. *dixit* : see note on *dixerat*, l. 9. *donis formaque*, abl. of cause.

17. *et* : placed second in the sentence for the sake of scansion.

18. *aquis* : abl. of place which is used without a preposition, especially in poetry when there is an adjective of place attached.

19. *Cassandra* : Cassandra was the daughter of Priam, Paris was her brother. She was doomed to make prophecies which were always disregarded and disbelieved.

20. *incendia* : this line refers to the destruction of Troy

by the Greeks in revenge for the carrying off of Helen by Paris.

III

22. *tibi* : the dative is occasionally used in poetry where *ad* with the accusative would be the ordinary construction in prose. In this instance the idea of the recipient is stronger than the idea of motion towards; cf. l. 59 *mihi tuitt.* *L. G.* 247 and note. *Vlixē*, vocative, the Greek name is Odysseus.

24. *fumant*, with the sacrifices offered in fulfilment of the vows made to secure a successful return home. *Argolici* = *Graeci*, part for the whole.

27. *victa suis* : the dative of the agent may be used after past tenses of the passive, especially in poetry in place of *ab* with the abl.; cf. l. 70. See *L. G.* § 117 (e).

31. *sanguine* : abl. of cause defining *pinguis*.

IV

34. *discedere*, prolative infin. after *cogit.* *L. G.* § 273. *lecto*, abl. of separation.

36. *turba* : in apposition to *proci*, the subject of *vant*.

37. *nullis prohibentibus*, abl. absolute. Do not translate, 'no one preventing,' but turn by a subordinate clause introduced by 'for,' 'as,' 'since.'

40. *Laertes*, the father of Ulysses : *Telemachus* is the son of Ulysses and Penelope.

42. *citius*, sc. *eo*, lit. 'by that the more', 'all the more'.

V

43. *perlegis* : in prose *ne* would be attached to mark the question. *an* introduces the second clause in disjunctive interrogative sentences.

44. *Oenone* : in apposition to the subject of *queror*. *quis* : the interrogative pronoun is here used in place of *qua*, the interrogative adjective. *L. G.* § 166 and note. *nobis* : plural for singular; cf. l. 12.

45. *contenta* : an adjective which is followed by the ablative. *L. G.* § 125. *cum* : purely temporal here and therefore followed by the indicative; cf. *cum poterit*, l. 55. *L. G.* § 144.

46. *qui . . . Priamides*, sc. *eo*. *servo* : dative after *nubere*.

nubere : prolative infin. after *tibi* ; cf. *sustinet deseruisse*. l. 58. L. G. § 273.

48. inter : notice the position of the preposition following the word it governs : this use is not uncommon in Latin poetry and is frequent in Greek verse. tecti : the adjective is put in the masculine plural when it refers to a masculine and feminine subject.

VI

52. incisae : notice that the names of most trees are feminine.

53. legor Oenone. 'my name is to be read.' notata agrees not with *nomen* understood, but with *Oenone* : cf. l. 471.

54. pópulus : observe the scansion of this word.

55. cum . . . poterit : for *cum* temporal with the indicative cf. l. 45. Oenone relicta, abl. absolute.

58. deseruisse, prolative infin. ; cf. *nubere tibi*, l. 17.

59. illa dies : *dies* is usually masculine, but it is used in the feminine in poetry and when an especial day is referred to : cf. l. 376. mihi tulit : cf. *tibi mittit*, l. 22, and note.

60. sumptis armis, this abl. absolute refers only to Minerva.

62. annis, abl. of time.

63. tua esse : remember that with *esse* the case is the same after it as before it.

VII

64. tribus scopulis, i.e. the northern, southern, and western capes of Sicily, from which came the name Trinaeris or Trinaeria (*ἑπτὰ ἀκρῶς*).

68. Arethusa, the nymph of the fountain which is still to be seen in Syracuse. vocarat, contracted form.

69. dea flava : Ceres, the goddess of golden corn.

70. puellis : dative of the agent ; cf. l. 27, *victa suis*.

71. nudo pede : abl. of description.

72. tot fuerant . . . : notice the way in which the poet uses long periphrases instead of a simple adj. Here two lines are required to give the idea of the variety of the flowers.

74. simul for *simul atque*.

75. plenos : to be translated predicatively.

78. curae, predicative dat. ; cf. *extremis est avolum mare noctis*. L. G. § 117 (g).

80. *hyacinthe* : Ovid addresses the flowers themselves.

84. *itur* : the impersonal use of the passive of intransitive verbs is quite common in Latin ; cf. *ven'tum est*. *L. G.* § 80.

VIII

86. *patruus* : Pluto was the brother of Jupiter, who was the father of Proserpina.

89. *abscederatque* : *que* should, as a general rule, come after the first word in the sentence, but Ovid frequently attaches it to the second or third word, especially in the case of quadrisyllables in the second half of the pentameter.

90. *Diti*, dat. of advantage. *Dis* (connected with *divus*, deity) was another name for Pluto.

91. *inassueti* : Pluto's horses were accustomed to the gloom of the infernal regions.

92. *aequalis*, of the same age, the companions of Persephone or Proserpina.

96. *plangore* refers to the previous line. *Hennam* : remember the rule that after verbs of motion towards the prep. *ad* is omitted before names of towns. *L. G.* § 102.

97. *me miseram*, exclamatory acc. *L. G.* § 110 (*g*).

98. *sua* : the reflexive pronoun should properly refer to the subject of the sentence, but occasionally in Ovid it refers to another word which is not the grammatical subject. *L. G.* § 291. Cf. note, l. 588.

104. *erroris* : Ceres wandered far and wide to discover where her daughter had vanished, as a drove of pigs had obliterated the signs of Pluto's chariot-wheels and the hoof-prints of his horses.

106. *perque vicēs . . .*, 'she varies her cries in turn now for . . . , now for . . .'

109. *alternis*, sc. *vicibus*, used adverbially, 'alternately.'

IX

111. *Cereri*, dat. of the agent. *L. G.* § 117 (*c*).

113. *tertia regna*, i. e. the infernal regions ruled by Pluto, Hades, Chaos, or Tartarus, as it is called a few lines lower. Neptune ruled the sea and Jupiter ruled heaven.

114. *Tonantem*, another name for Jupiter.

115. *reddat*, sc. Pluto : jussive subj. *L. G.* § 198 (*c*). *facta*, 'what he has done.'

117. *gōner*, i. e. Pluto, as Jupiter tells Ceres, is not to be

despised as a son-in-law. *nobis*, 'by you and me,' though Pluto was son-in-law to Ceres only and not to Jupiter.

121. *stat.* 'if it is your fixed determination': lit. 'if it stands firm in your mind'. Notice the syncopated form *vincla* for *vincula*; cf. *pocla* for *pocula*.

123. *sin minus* = *si non*, 'if Proserpina has not continued fasting.'

124. *Caducifer*, Mercury, see note on *virga*, l. 4. *sumptis alis*, 'putting on his winged sandals.'

125. *visa certa*, 'a sure report of what he has seen.'

126. *solvit*, sc. *Persephone*.

127. *Punica poma*, pomegranates.

128. *nobis*, dat. of agent after a verbal adj. in *-bilis*; cf. *L. G.* § 117 (e).

129. *Taenaria*, at *Taenarum*, a cape in Laconia, the entrance to the infernal regions was supposed to be situated. In despair Ceres prays to be allowed to be with her daughter in Hades.

130. *factura fuit*—*fecisset*, 'she would have done it if . . .'. As Proserpine had eaten only three pomegranate seeds Jupiter promises that she shall remain only twice three months in each year in Hades; during the remaining six she may live in heaven.

133. *imposuit*: during the absence of Proserpine Ceres had laid aside her wreath of ears of corn and had forbidden the earth to produce grain.

134. *cessatis in arvis*, in 'the fields that had lain fallow' naturally there was a good harvest.

X

136. *imago*, 'the thought' or 'memory'.

141. *finibus*, abl. of separation. *Ausonia*, the country of the early inhabitants of Italy, lay in middle and lower Italy. The name was used by the poets for the whole of Italy.

142. *extremum*, adverbial, 'for the last time.'

143. *de multis unus . . .*: only one or two friends dared to risk Augustus' displeasure by remaining faithful to Ovid.

XI

147. *sit adempta*: the subjunctive follows the comparative conjunction *tamquam*. *mihi*, dat. after the compound verb *adempta*.

150. *edūcat*, notice the scansion.

151. *ripa, monte*, abl. of place.

152. *neve laudes*, a prohibition, 'and do not . . .' *terra*, abl. of comparison after *magis*.

153. *rabie*, abl. of cause. *solibus*, abl. of deprivation or separation after the adj. *orba*; cf. *calore carentes*, below.

156. *adde*, equivalent to *et* or *praeterea*. *fronde . . . arbore*, abl. of cause, after *laeti*.

157. *hiemi*, dat. after *continuatur*.

158. *idem*. 'I, the same person,' = 'and yet I'.

160. *deus*: the emperor was spoken of by the Romans even in his lifetime as a god; though properly he was not deified till after his death.

161. *sit*, subj. of indirect question after *nescius est*. *L. G.* § 200 (b).

162. *virī mitis*. Ovid makes an indirect appeal to the well-known clemency of Augustus.

164. *vox tua*: he appeals to his friend in Rome, to whom this poem is addressed, to beg Augustus to allow him to return from his banishment at Tomi.

166. *si moriar, subeam*: an irregular conditional sentence; *si moriar* is the protasis; *subeam*, the subjunctive of the wish, *L. G.* § 198 (d), is the irregular apodosis in place of a more regular expression such as *velim subire*, 'I could wish to' . . . *denique* implies, 'if all my prayers are useless, at least may I be buried in some more friendly spot.'

XII

168. *Martis mensis*, March. *Mensis Venoris*, April; see § XIX. first note. Originally the year of Romulus had only ten months and began with March; cf. note on *principium*, l. 282. Soon, however, two more, January and February, were added by his successor, Numa Pompilius, though whether January was the first month of the year or February the last is not quite clear. Ovid, however, states that Numa's year began January, March, April, and ended December, February. See note on *qui separatur*, l. 206.

169. *haec princeps*: Venus was the mother of Aeneas, from whom Romulus was descended; Mars was the father of Romulus, *ipnus*.

170. *a sonibus*, i. e. *maioribus*, from which Ovid says possibly the name of May was derived, l. 418. This is

followed by June, derived from *juniores*; the rest are known by numbers denoting their order in the calendar, Quintilis afterwards called July in honour of Julius, Sextilis afterwards known as August in honour of Augustus, September, October, November, December.

172. *praeterit*, 'neglects to pay the honour due to . . .' i.e. he honours Janus by instituting the month January and honours *arcas umbras* by instituting the month February, during which offerings (*februa*) to appease the dead were made; cf. l. 194.

174. *nuntiat*: the god, Janus, coming at the beginning of the year, wishes a happy new year to men, *auspiciis faustus nuntiat*.

176. *viderunt*: to give a vivid turn to his account Ovid says that Janus, the two-faced god, with his staff in his right hand and his key in his left, appears to him. Janus, as the opener of the year and guardian deity of gates, carried a key.

179. *ore*, abl. of place whence.

181. *Tatius*, the King of the Sabines; he was afterwards joint King of Rome with Romulus.

182-4. *ut . . . duxerit*, indirect question. *L. G.* § 200 (*b*).

182. *levis custos*, fem. Tarpeia was the daughter of Tarpeius the commander of the citadel on the Capitol: the Tarpeian rock on which she was killed in punishment for her treachery is a portion of the Capitoline, and obtained its name from her death: she was crushed to death by the weight of the shields which the Sabines carried on their left arms and flung at her as they passed up the road leading to the citadel, *arcis iter*.

186. *Saturnia*: Juno, Saturn's daughter, the enemy of Rome, had treacherously removed the bars of the gate.

188. *cum*, the conj. 'when'. Janus suddenly caused a hot sulphur spring to burst out of the ground and thereby blocked the further progress of the Sabines. Such hot sulphur springs are common in Italy, a place near Puteoli being called Solfatara owing to the number of them.

190. *ante*, adverb.

XIII

192. *cum carmine*: I begin a fresh book as the year begins a fresh month.

193. *ut*, adverb, 'as.' *eat*, jussive subj., *L. G.* § 198 (*e*).

194. *februa*, 'purgations'; the festival took place on the 15th of February, and gave its name to the month; cf. note on *praeterit*, l. 172.

196. *pontifices*, *reges*, *flamines*: *pontifices* or priests were under the *rex sacrorum*, who was originally in the patriarchal days the king of the people, and as their head had priestly duties to perform on their behalf. Mr. Hallam quotes the most famous of all, Melchizedek, King of Salem, and 'priest of the most high God.' Later, when kings were abolished at Rome, as the priestly duties had still to be performed, the office of *rex sacrorum* was continued. The *flamines* were priests especially devoted to the service of particular gods. Priests wore fillets for which wool, *lanas*, was used.

197. *quis*, or *quibus*, 'to which.'

198. *arbore pura*: *purus* is here active in force, 'cleansing,' 'purifying'; so Vergil speaks of *avola pura*, purificatory water [cf. *densa*, l. 334]. The tree was the pine, *pinus virgo* below.

199. *tempora*, 'brows.'

200. *flaminicam*, the wife of the *flamen*. She assisted at certain sacrifices.

203. *tollere*, 'remove.' Greeks thought that the guilty could by purificatory rites wash out their impious acts and avert divine retribution.

204. *ne*, 'to avoid making mistake.'

205. *ut est . . .*, 'as it is now, so also in early days,' *ante*.

206. *qui sequitur*, i. e. February was originally the last month of the year—see note on *Martius mensis*, l. 168.; therefore the feast of Terminus coming at the end of February was the last festival of the old year, *sacrorum finis*. Ovid says the reason that January comes first is because that month is the door to the year, and Janus is the guardian deity of doors, and February comes last because during it the rites, *fides*, sacred to the shades, *ines mandata*, are performed, and the shades are the last stage of the soul's existence.

XIV

210. *cum nox quarta*, the constellation of the Dolphin sets on February 4.

211. *subivrit*: the contracted form *subat* is far more usual.

212. *quod*, the interrog. adj.; so too *quae*.

214. *a voce*, this is not an instance of *a* with the abl. of

the agent; it is rather a case of the abl. of the source or origin. As Arion, so was Orpheus able to change the nature of things, to make trees or rocks follow the sound of his music, like an inspired Pied Piper of Hamelin.

219. Ausonis, fem. adj.; see note on l. 141.

221. quæsitâs, 'which he had won.'

222. forsitan, properly is followed by the subj.; see l. 263.

225. armata manu, abl. of description.

226. ille, i. e. Arion. viduus, an adj. followed by the abl. = sine.

227. referre, = 'to sing once more' before I die.

228. coronam, the wreath worn by singers.

229. quæ possit, consecutive subj., 'one which could adorn even thy locks.'

230. murice, the costly Tyrian dye, purple or red, was obtained from the shellfish *murex*. bis, the best colour was obtained when the material was dipped twice.

231. suos, 'its well known.'

234. fide maius, i. e. too strange to be believed, incredible.

236. pretium vehendi, 'as a reward for the dolphin's carrying him.'

238. vident, 'watch with approval.' astris, 'among the stars.'

XV

240. Vestalis, sc. *virgo*, a Vestal virgin devoted to the worship of Vesta, the goddess of fire. These priestesses were not allowed to marry, and it was on this pretext that Amulius designed the death of Remulus and Remus and their mother, Rhea Silvia: his real reason was that Rhea Silvia's sons were the true heirs to the kingdom of Alba Longa. The god Mars was their father.

241. patruo, Amulius was the brother of Numitor, the former king: Silvia was Numitor's daughter.

242. rex, Amulius.

246. alveus, 'a cradle,' or recalling the story of Moses, 'an ark,' subject also to *esse* in the following line.

248. arbor: this fig-tree, of which there were still remnants at even a later date than when Ovid was writing the *Fasti*, was called *rumina lactaria*, or *lactucaria*, properly from Rumina, the goddess and guardian deity of nursing mothers, for it was under this fig-tree that the wolf-mother nursed Remulus and Remus. Ovid believes, or pretends to

believe, that the name *Rumina* was a corruption of an old name, *Romula*, i. e. 'the fig-tree of Romulus'.

250. *mirum*, exclamatory accus. *feta*, 'with young cubs.'

251. *quis credat*, deliberative question. *L. G.* § 198 (c). *pueris*, dat. after *noctuisse*: so next line, *alumnis*, dat. after *blanditur*.

253. *figit lingua*, 'licks into shape.' *bina*, = 'the pair of.'

254. *Marte*, abl. of origin. *scires*, the potential subj. *L. G.* § 198 (a); so *credas*, you could believe. *ducunt*, 'they suck the milk.'

255. *nec promissi*: the negative part of *nec* (*ne-que*) goes strictly with *promissi*, = 'unhoped for'.

XV (b)

256. *Capreae paludem*: Goat's Marsh, or Pool, was just outside Rome.

257. *iura dabas*, 'laid down the law.' Romulus was now sole King of Rome, for the Sabine Tatius, the joint-king, had died and no successor had been appointed.

258. *remouent . . .*: 'the clouds rolled up and hid the blue sky.' Notice the use of the pres. tense to secure a vivid picture.

260. *hinc . . . hinc*, 'on one side . . . , on the other . . . ' the very sky seemed rent in two by the sharp lightning flashes.

261. *patriis equis*, abl. of instrument. Mars sent his chariot and horses to take his son, Romulus, up to heaven.

262. *in crimine*, sc. *crim.* Owing to the sudden disappearance of the king the common people of Rome believed that the nobles had seized the opportunity of the thunderstorm to catch Romulus alone and to kill him, and finally to make away with his body; so the nobles were accused but, as it proved later, on a false charge of murder, *falsae caedis*.

263. *forsitan*, here used correctly with the subj.; contrast l. 222. *animis*, abl. *fides*, 'that belief.'

264. *Longa Alba*, abl. of place whence, without a preposition with the names of towns. *L. G.* § 103. Julius Proculus was a Roman senator.

265. *facis usus*: *usus*, 'need,' may be constructed with the gen. or more commonly with the abl., as *opus*. *L. G.* §§ 103, 263. Cf. *certainimè opus est*, l. 370.

266. *saepes sinistrae*, 'the hedge on the left.' The Romans thought the left the lucky side for omens to appear, the Greeks thought the right the lucky side: the reason of the difference was that when taking auguries the Romans faced the south, while the Greeks faced the north, and the good omens came from the east. Cf. note on *laevo*, l. 388.

267. *horruerunt*: notice the unusual scansion; so we find *dedērunt*, *stetērunt*, and *audiērunt*. Cf. note. l. 311.

268. *trabea*, the robe of state with the broad purple stripe worn by kings, senators, knights, and augurs.

269. *visus*, *sc. est*.

270. *Quirites*, another name for the Romans, as Quirinus was to be for Romulus: derived from Quiris or Cures, a Sabine town.

271. *violēt*, and the following subj. are jussive.

272. *turba*: notice the sing. collective noun taking plural verbs.

273. *patrias*, referring to the warlike character of Mars, the father of Romulus, who was in turn the father of his people.

274. *oculis*, abl. of separation.

275. *hic*, Julius Proculus.

276. *collis*, the Quirinal, one of the Seven Hills of Rome.

277. *certi*, 'fixed.'

XVI

280. *forsitan*, correctly with the subj. *sit*, indirect question. *poetae*, dat., 'what has a poet in common with the god of war!'

282. *principium anno*: *anno* dat. Romulus made the Roman year begin with March; cf. note on *Martis mensis*, l. 168. *patrio nomine*, the name of the father of Romulus.

XVII

284. *Aricinae*, of Aricia, a town near Alba Longa; near it lies the *lacus Nemorensis*, the present Lago di Nemi. *Egeria*, the nymph of the fountain, dwelt there; she admitted Romulus' successor, the Sabine king, Numa, to her grove, and according to the legend was his chief counsellor and became his wife.

288. *deum genitor*, Jupiter.

290. *dea*: the nymph Egeria, was semi-divine. *ne terrere*, prohibition in the imperative.

292. *caelo*, abl. of place whence.

294. *da*, i. e. explain, reveal what offerings are sure (*certa*) to avert the thunderbolts.

296. *annuit*, 'nodded assent.'

298. *cui*, i. e. to Jupiter.

299. *hortis*, place where. *cepa*, the head of an onion. Numa wished to prevent human sacrifices and suggests this as a substitute.

300. *hic*, i. e. Jupiter, who preferred to have a human sacrifice, said, 'a man's' (this time not saying the word 'head'); Numa, still humane, suggests 'a man's hair'. Finally Jupiter says he wants 'a life', again not stipulating 'hominis'; so Numa proposes 'of a fish', and his pertinacity amuses Jupiter, who relents, and finally agrees to grant the prayers of this incorrigible quibbler.

XVIII

304. *novercae*: Ino, the stepmother of Phrixus and Helle, wished to get rid of the two children, so she devised the following scheme. She caused all the seed-corn to be parched and so rendered useless for sowing; then when a famine ensued she sent messengers to consult the Delphic oracle, but she previously bribed the priests to say that the oracle demanded the sacrifice of Phrixus and Helle. Their death was only prevented by their mother, Nephelē, who rescued them, and finally they were carried away on the back of the ram, *tostis*, 'parched,' and so the germ and life of the seed-corn was destroyed.

305. *herba*, 'blade'; *comas*, 'ear.'

306. *ad tripodas*, i. e. to the oracle of Delphi. The Pythia, or priestess who received and delivered the oracle of the god, sat on a tripod over a chasm, from which intoxicating fumes of vapour arose and inspired her. *qui*, the final relative used in place of *ut* final; see *l. G.* § 283.

307. *edat*, indirect question, 'suggest.'

308. *corruptus*: Hallam, '*corruptus* has a double sense: the Delphic oracle was "bribed", the seed-corn was "spoilt".' *hic*, i. e. the Delphic god.

309. *sorte*, 'oracle,' as *l.* 342.

310-11. *recusantem* . . . *regem*, King Athamas, father of Phrixus and Helle, husband both of Nephele and Ino, naturally was reluctant to permit the sacrifice.

310. *tempus*, 'the need of the time,' 'the crisis.'

311. *compulērunt*, cf. note, l. 267.

312. *tempora*, acc. of respect. *L. G.* § 110 [c]. The brows of victims were bound with fillets before they were sacrificed.

314. *mater*, Nephele, i. e. *νεφέλη*, a cloud.

316. *draconigenam urbem*, i. e. Thebes; the citizens were sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; cf. the story of Jason who sowed dragon's teeth from which armed men sprang up. Gods and goddesses according to the legends often made use of clouds to rescue their favourites when in danger.

321. *fecit = dedit*. The fall of Helle into the sea (*pontus*) gave the sea the name, Hellespont.

323. *usque*, 'ever,' 'continually.'

324. *ut amissa = ut fleret abiecit si amisisset* 'As if he had lost the comrade who shared the common peril.'

325. *iunctam*, united to Neptune, the god of the sea.

327. *in Colchas domos*: Colchis lies on the Black Sea.

XIX

Ovid gives different derivations for this month from 1. Aphrodite, *ἀφρός*, foam; 2. *aperis*, the season when the buds open; cf. *non aperit* below.

331. *auguror*, lit. 'predict' as an augur, so here 'conjecture'. *spumis*, i. e. the *ἀφρός*, mentioned above, whence Aphrodite, 'foam-born,' is derived. Venus is the Greek Aphrodite.

333. *velint invideantque*, consecutive subj. after *sunt qui* *L. G.* §§ 314, 199 [b].

334. *densa*, with active force, 'condensing,' 'solidifying' cf. *pura*, l. 198.

337. *vindicat*, a legal term for claiming the right of ownership by laying the hand, *manus motus*, on the object claimed.

XX

Saturn had dethroned Uranus, his father, for his barbarities to his children and was in turn deposed by his own son Jupiter for equally brutal conduct.

341. Erato, the muse of lyric poetry is invoked by Ovid to make his story more vivid and to give it divine authority.

342. sors, 'oracle,' as in l. 309. optime, partly referring to the golden age of Saturn's reign, partly to the usual title of the king of the gods; cf. Iuppiter Optimus Maximus.

344. ut quaeque, 'as each in turn.'

345. immersam, 'buried.'

346. Rhea or Cybele, the wife of Saturn.

348. caelesti gutture, i. e. in Saturn's throat. He swallowed a stone secreted by Rhea in her bosom, believing it to be his new-born child.

350. Ide, Mount Ida in Crete; shields and helmets were clashed as cymbals to drown the infant's cries.

353. Curetēs became later priests of Jupiter; the Corybantes were priests of Cybele or Rhea. Notice the final syllables are short as these are Greek plurals.

354. Nais, a water-nymph, a Naiad. Other accounts say that Amalthea herself was the goat that suckled Jupiter.

357. Dietaeos: Diete, a mountain in Crete; here the adj. = Cretan.

358. illa, the goat.

360. nymphe, the less usual form for *nympha*. Amalthea preserved the horn (*sustulit*), filled it with fruit, and gave it to Jupiter.

361. pomis, abl. after *plenum*.

362. res caeli, 'the kingdom of heaven.'

364 f. sidera . . . fecit, made the goat his nurse into one of the constellations, Cornu Amaltheae or Cornu Copiae, and also rendered the horn fruitful, a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, from which nectar and ambrosia flowed.

XXI

366. Urbis, *the* city, i. e. Rome, as we speak of 'town', meaning London.

367. ades, 'be favourable to my story of your deeds.' Quirine, the later name of Romulus; cf. story xv. b.

368. contrahere depends on *coment* which governs *utroque*, the two brothers, Romulus and Remus.

369. ambigitur, impersonal. ponat, subj. of indirect question.

370. certamine, abl. after *oparet*; see note on *usus*, l. 265.

371. fides . . ., we can thoroughly trust the omens from the flight of birds.

372. alter . . . alter: Remulus took his place on the Palatine, Remus on the Aventine.

374. hic: Remulus saw twelve birds. pacto statur. impersonal. 'they stand to their bargain': pacto is abl.; sometimes statur is constructed with in and abl.

375. arbitrium, 'authority over.'

376. dies. usually masculine, here feminine, as often of special days; cf. l. 59. qua signet. subj. after a final relative. aratro: the boundaries of the walls were marked out by a plough, which was lifted wherever a gate was to be made.

377. Palis: Pales, the guardian deity of shepherds; the Palilia or festival of Pales was on April 21, the day on which Rome was founded 753 B.C. suberant. 'were near.' inde = ex eo die. 'from that day the work goes on apace.' Rome was at first only on the Palatine.

378. ad solidum. 'down to the solid rock.' The depositing of fruit, &c., in the foundations is similar to the present-day custom of depositing coins in the foundations of buildings.

380. plenae. sc. fossae. dat. after the compound imponitur.

381. fungitur, lit. 'duly performs' the duty of an altar, i. e. 'a fire is lighted'. focus, here 'an altar'.

382. stivam, holding the plough-handle firmly to guide the plough steadily and drive a straight furrow.

384. condenti, sc. mihi.

385. Vesta mater: mater was a title of respect paid to goddesses; cf. mater Flaviae—Flora. mater alone often means Cybele, the mother of the gods. genitor, however, is literal, as Remulus was the son of Mars and Rhea Silvia.

386. sit. subj. of the wish. dominae is equivalent to an adjective agreeing with terra. Rome was to be sovereign of the earth.

387. oriens. . . 'may east and west be under Rome's sway'; as we speak of the sun never setting on the British Empire.

388. tonitru, abl. laevo. 'on the left,' so of good omen; cf. note on saepes sinistrae, l. 266.

392. vocarat, the contracted plqpf. 'had given him this name.' Remulus called his cavalry equites, later the Roman knights Eques; their captain was later the magister equitum who attended the dictator.

393. curae tuae, predicative dat., L. G. § 117 (g).

394. neve quis, final, 'and that no one . . .'

395. Remus ignorans: Ovid endeavours to free each of the brothers from blame and wilful conduct.

398. occupat ausum: *ausum*, perf. part. agreeing with *Rheonem*, 'strikes (lit. catches) him unawares when he had dared the deed.'

402. exempla fortia, 'shows a brave self-control.'

403. sic, i. e. thus be it to my enemies, 'thus and thus only.'

405. invito, se. *maia*, governed by *adempto*.

XXII

406. putem, subj. of indirect question.

407. liquido, adverb.

408. Maia, one of the Pleiades, the seven sisters. She was wedded to Jupiter and became the mother of Mercury. Ovid also mentions the derivation of Maius from *maiestas*, majesty which controlled heaven and earth.

410. enixa, se. *est*, and as object *Mercurium*. Note the spondaic ending -ae Cyllenes: that is, a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

412. tu, i. e. Mercury honoured his mother by giving her name to this month.

413. furibus apte, 'fit patron of thieves': for a few hours after his birth he escaped from his cradle and stole the oxen of Apollo. Immediately after this he killed a tortoise and by placing strings across its shell invented the lyre (*folis inventor*).

414. septena, for *septem*. Ovid says he chose seven as the number of the lyre-strings because seven was the number of the Pleiads.

416. Martis opus: the younger men carried out military duties, but the real authority lay with their elders, *maiores*, in whose honour the month was called Maius.

419. aetati, dat. after *consulibus*, i. e. took measures to ensure the honour and respect due to their age.

420. honoris, depends either on (i) *consulibus*, 'the fact that June follows next as successor to this honourable title is strong proof of my suggestion,' *ἡγεμονία πρῶτος*; (ii) or on *maiores*, 'the fact that June follows next is a strong proof of the honourable title that I have suggested.'

XXIII

422. Chiron, the son of Philyra (Phillyrides below) and Saturn, was a Centaur, half man, half horse, *centauro*. Ovid

mentions the justice for which he was famed; he was the tutor of Achilles. He was accidentally wounded by a poisoned arrow and died.

421. Pelion, a mountain in Haemonia = Thessaly, where Chiron's cave was.

428. Alcides, Hercules laborum, the twelve labours of Hercules.

430. hospitio iunctum, 'united by the tie of friendship.'

431. hic, 'the latter,' Chiron. ille, 'the former,' Hercules.

432. clavam . . . , 'the club and skin torn from the lion,' the well-known symbols of Hercules.

433. armis, depends on *ignus* understood.

434. nec se . . . : the young Achilles could not refrain from *se continere quin*, feeling the lion's skin. For the construction of *quin* see *L. G.* §§ 199 (a), 285.

436. squalentia, 'rough,' from being thickly covered with the poison.

437. pede, abl. of place.

439. puer, 'the boy bred on Mount Haemus,' Achilles.

441. temperat, 'mixes,' so as to get the proper mixture.

444. Lernaee . . . : the poison was distilled from the blood of the Lernaean hydra which Hercules had killed, and it acted too quickly to allow any cure.

451. corpora . . . , acc. of respect; the plural alludes to his double shape, man and horse. Chiron was immortal, but rather than suffer from his incurable pain he gave up his immortality.

XXIV

452. qui regnat in aequore, Neptune; cf. *Orbita regna*, l. 113.

453. socias vias, 'were wandering together.'

454. versa referuntur, after the ploughing is over the ploughs are unfastened and removed, *referuntur*, from the yoke and turned upside down, *versa*, i. e. it was evening.

456. Hyrieus, a farmer in Boeotia; he was childless and was rewarded by Jupiter for his hospitality by the birth of Orion.

458. nec tempora longa, it is nearly nightfall.

460. addidit et vultum, 'his face showed as much goodwill as his words'; lit. 'he added to his words a smile of welcome'.

461. dissimulant. sc. *se esse*.

462. fumo, abl. of cause.

463. hesterno stipite, the embers of yesterday's log fire were still alive.

464. ipse, i. e. Hyrieus; *ipse* and *ipsa* are often used for the master and mistress of a house; so too *αὐτός* in Greek. *aura*, 'breath': he gets down on to his knees rather heavily, *genu nicas*, as an old man naturally would, and blows up the flame.

465. quassas . . . : he splits up into still smaller chips the wood such as is used for torches, *faeces*, though it had already been broken up for faggots, *quassas*.

466. minor inde, 'the smaller one of these.'

467. spumant: notice the plural verb after the plural sense in the singular *aberque*. *testu*, 'the lid,' usually of earthenware placed over the food to be cooked or here over the cooking pot, *calix*, and then covered with hot coals.

470. da . . ., sc. ut with *bibat*.

471. audito Iove, 'when he heard the name of Jupiter;' cf. note on l. 53: *ille*, Hyrieus.

472. cultorem, i. e. *bovem*, the ox that drew the plough and tilled the soil.

474. diffuderat, 'had bottled' from the large vessels into the handier-sized jars, *calus*. Much of the Roman wine was drunk soon after being made; only the better sorts were kept any length of time. So here Ovid means that the old man brought out, *promit*, his very best wine.

475. fumoso, 'blackened with smoke,' as we might say a cobwebby old bottle. The smoke and the warmth of the chimneys where the wine-jars were kept were supposed to help to mature and mellow the wine more quickly.

476. Lyaeo: Lyaeus, the god of wine; here 'the wine'.

477. terra rubens, 'red earthenware.' *crater*, the large bowl in which the wine and water were mixed.

478. impetus, 'heart's desire.'

479. omne ferēs: Hallam, 'not "everything" which would be *omnia*, but, "you shall have it to the full."'

482. vobis . . . vocatis, 'and I invoked the names of you all [*vobis*], Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, to strengthen the oath.'

483. fruere, futuro.

484. sed enim, 'but indeed.'

485. coniunx, here, 'husband,' just above 'wife'.

486. adoravit: properly the act of worship, which consisted in kissing the hand to the gods.

487. Orion became a mighty hunter, and was placed among the stars after his death:

XXV

Taurus, the constellation, rises on May 14. It gives Ovid an opportunity to tell the story of Europa, daughter of a Phoenician king, *Tyriae puellae*.

488. *ut taurus*, 'in the shape of a bull.'

489. *falsa*, 'untrue.'

490. *retinebat*, i. e. to prevent them trailing in the sea as the bull swam through the water, as *sublevari* below.

492. *implet*, 'swells out the folds.'

493. *Sidoni*, voc. from *Sidonis*, 'maiden of Sidon,' or Tyre, the birthplace of Europa.

500. *auget*, 'honours.'

501. *pars tertia*, Europe with Asia and Africa were the three continents known to the ancients.

502. *tum quoque*, 'on the same date,' May 14. *virgo*, a Vestal virgin.

503. *roboreo ponte*, 'bridge built of oak,' on oaken piles, the Pons Sublicius (*sublica* = pile).

504. *post decies senos*, Ovid says that the tradition of 'too old at sixty' and the consequent throwing of old men into the Tiber to drown is false, and unjustly attributes crime to the ancient Romans.

506. *tunc*, in the old Saturnian period soon after Jupiter succeeded Saturn.

508. *falcifero seni*, Saturn (from *serra*, *saturn*), honoured by the Romans as god of agriculture, was represented in Roman art with a curved pruning-hook. *libata*, 'sacrificed as an offering' of a part to save the whole; for example in a libation of wine a few drops were sprinkled from the goblet.

509. *quae . . .*, final relative, 'to be caught by the waters of the Tiber.' The river Tiber flowed between Latium and Etruria or Tuscany.

510. *Tiryntius*: Hercules was brought up at Tiryns, sc. *heros*.

511. *Leucadio modo*: the inhabitants of the island Leucas every year threw a criminal from a rock into the sea as a scapegoat.

512. *illum = Herculem*, sc. *ferunt*, 'people say . . .'

514. *ferrent suffragia*, 'vote.'

515. *pontibus*: *pons* has a double meaning—'a bridge' and the 'gangway' or 'passage' in the Comitia by which they passed one by one to record their votes in the *sacpta* or voting enclosures. Men of sixty years of age, *sevagennarii*, were not allowed to record their votes in the *sacpta*, and if they attempted to do so were thrust back from the gangway, *de ponte*, leading to them; from this arose the proverb *sevagennarios de ponte*. Many Romans believed that this referred originally to a human sacrifice, and Ovid mentions the belief here. More probably this tradition arose from a desire to explain the proverb.

XXVI

516. *in nomine*, 'in the matter of its name.'

517. *positis omnibus*, 'I will lay the different derivations before you, and you can choose the one that seems most satisfactory.'

518. *secretus*, 'far removed.'

519. *si non*, 'if its silence were not disturbed . . .' *obstreperetur*, impersonal.

520. *coepti*, 'of the month that has just begun.'

521. *in cura eram*, 'I was thinking over.'

522. *Iuno*, the wife of Jupiter; her temple was on the Capitol.

524. *fatebar*, 'I betrayed my anxiety.'

526. *conditor*, 'author' or 'framer of the Roman calendar'. June refers to the *Fasti*.

527. *exiguos modos*: Ovid's elegiac light verse was trifling compared with the grave hexameters in which didactic poems such as the *Georgics* of Vergil or the *lucram Natura* of Lucretius were composed.

528. *ne*, final.

529. *Herculis uxor*, i. e. Hebe, Greek Ἥβη—*iuventus*, youth; she was daughter of Jupiter and Juno.

531. *dolentis*, 'of resentment.'

535. *Iunius est iuvenum* . . . see note on *homeris*, l. 420. *iuvenum, senum*, genit. of possessor.

536. *issent*, contracted for *issent*.

537. *pietas* . . . 'dutiful affection would have been obscured by angry feelings.' *pietas*, the proper feeling of love and respect between mother and daughter; cf. *pa*, l. 577.

538. *Apollinea*, 'the bay-leaf of Apollo.'

539. *comaa*, accus. of respect. *numen*, 'the deity and

creation of our peace-loving sovereign, Augustus.' A tribute to Augustus from the poet, who says that concord was the life's work of Augustus.

541. *bina regna*. 'their two realms—Sabine and Latin respectively—had united.' *coisse*, contracted form.

542. *soceros generosque*: the Romans were *generi*, sons-in-law, of the Sabines, as they had carried off and married the daughters of the Sabines. 'Now fathers-in-law and sons-in-law were united and had one home and the same household god *Jove communis*.'

543. *iunctis Iunius*: the month received the name of June from the joining of Romans and Sabines.

XXVII

544. *nomine quam pretio celebrator*. 'more glorious in renown than in mere wealth.' *celebrator* agrees with *ara*. The altar and shrine of Jupiter Pistor (the baker) was on the Capitol, *ara Timentis*. *arce*, abl. of place without a preposition.

545. *quid velit*, *se. sibi*. 'what it wishes to imply for itself,' what is the meaning of.'

546. *cincta*. 'beleguered.' This siege of Rome by the Gauls took place in 390 B. C.

549. *Marti*: Mars took the leading part in the debate as being especially the patron of the Romans; hence his bitterness.

550. *scilicet*, ironical, 'I suppose' *meorum*, 'my Romans.'

552. *haec est*, sarcastic, 'is this the Rome . . .?' Vergil describes how Jupiter had promised Venus, the wife of Mars, that Rome should rule supreme: cf. *imperium sine fine dedi*, and *Romanus exanim d'omnes*.

553. *hanc* again = *Romam*.

554. *inopes victus*, *inops*, an adj. of want, 'destitute of,' takes the genitive *inopes, timentes*: accusative, agreeing with *Romam*, the object understood of *promittit*.

555. *monte suo*, i. e. on the Capitol.

556. *publica cura*, all the gods are equally concerned with the safety of the Capitol, for on it were their shrines and temples. *istis*, 'of your city' of which you are patron.

557. *Gallia victa*, for their sacrilege the Gauls shall be punished by their defeat.

558. *superesse patentur*, *se. ut* after *efficit*, 'see that . . .'

be thought (by the Gauls) to be even more than enough,' so plentiful that the besieged could even throw it away among the besiegers in mocking at their efforts to starve them out.

559. *deses desere* : notice the play on words.

560. *Cereris*, partitive genit. dependent on *quodcumque*, = 'corn.' *cava machina*, i. e. the corn-mill.

561. *mollitam*, 'kneaded' : notice the contrast between *mollitam* and *direct*.

562. *virgo Saturnia*, i. e. Vesta, daughter of Saturn and Rhea. *mediae* . . . 'it was midnight.'

564. *increpat*, Jupiter appears in a vision and chides the Roman leaders.

565. *velit*, indirect question.

567. *quam minime*, i. e. the corn which you wish to husband and not waste.

569. *et iubeantur*, 'and yet . . .'

570. *esse Ceres* . . . 'they judged it to be the bread.'

572. *spes*, of the Gauls. Caesar's troops when blockaded in Epirus suffered greatly from want of food, so they made leaves of a certain root and threw these into the Pompeians' camp to discourage their belief that they were starving. Hallam mentions the story of an African tribe which was running short of meat during a siege. So the besieged regularly imitated the bellowing of cattle to deceive the enemy into believing that they had plenty of oxen inside the stockade.

XXVIII

574. *coniugio peracto*, 'when the marriage, the wages of a horrid deed, was accomplished.' Tullia agreed to murder her first husband if Tarquin would murder his first wife; then the two murderers married. The crime was the more atrocious since the two wives were sisters and the two husbands were brothers.

576. *pares*, 'equally guilty' by the murder.

577. *pia*, 'of dutiful affection' to her father, King Servius; cf. *peccata*, l. 537. She plots to murder him.

578. *debuerant*: we ought not in that case to have committed murder at all if we are now to hesitate to remove the sole remaining obstacle to power.

580. *facio dotale*, 'I bring you as my dowry': here the wife's portion.

584. *exige*, 'exact the dowry I tell you of.'

582. *regia* . . . , 'the (our) crime is (= means, spells) a kingdom.'

583. *nostras*, 'my': -implicate me too in the murder of my father.

584. *instinctus*, 'urged on.' *privatus*, though merely a private citizen he took his place on King Servius' throne: this act of usurpation alarmed the people.

586. *infirmas aetas*, i. e. the aged and enfeebled Servius.

588. *ipse*, Servius. *Esquiliis*, Servius had included the Esquiline hill in the city walls, thus adding to the city of Romulus. *sua*, as if the subject to the sentence were Servius and the verb *habebat*. Cf. note on *sua*, l. 98.

590. *penates*, as *lares*, from meaning 'household gods' came to mean 'the house'.

591. *alta feroxque*, 'stepping loftily and proudly': *ferox* conveys a sense of barbarous, uncivilized pride.

594. *expectas*, 'are you waiting for the bitter reward of your pious hesitation?' i. e. a reward you will not like. *pietatis*, ironical.

595. *invitas*, the epithet is transferred from the charioteer to the chariot.

596. *certa fides*, 'there is proof positive,' for the street has been called Wicked Street after her. It lies in the valley between the Esquiline and Viminal.

597. *pressa nota*, 'branded with an abiding stigma.'

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS—*a.*, *active*; *card.*, *cardinal*; *cl.*, *clerk*, i.e. *clerk*; *defect.*, *defective*; *dep.*, *dependent*; *f.*, *feminine*; *indecl.*, *indeclinable*; *irreg.*, *irregular*; *m.*, *masculine*; *n.*, *number*; *num.*, *numerical*; *ord.*, *ordinal*; *q. v.*, *quod vide*; *sc.*, *scilicet* 'understand'; *v.*, *verb*; *V.*, *vide* (see).

à or *ab*, prep., *by, from*.

āb-ēo, -īvi or *-īi, -ītum, -īre*,
q. v. *away, depart*.

āb-īgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *drive*
away.

ab-rumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3,
break off, rend.

ab-scindo, -scīdi, -scissum, 3,
cut off, tear off.

ab-sum, -fūi, -esse, be absent,
away from.

ac-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3,
come near, approach.

accen-do, -di, -sum, 3, *light*,
kindle.

ac-clīpo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,
take, receive.

ācer, acris, acrē, adj., *keen*,
fierce, bitter.

ad, prep., *to, towards*: *near, in*
the house of.

ad-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *add*.

ād-ōo, -īvi or *-īi, -ītum, -īre*,
q. v. *approach*.

ād-īmo, -ēmi, -emptum, 3,
take away, destroy.

ād-īpiscor, -ēptus, 3 dep.,
gain, obtain.

ādoro, 1, *entreat, worship*.

ad-sum, fui, esse, be present,
help, favour.

advent-us, -ūs, m., *arrival*,
coming.

aequāl-is, -ē, adj., *of the same*
age, contemporary.

aequ-or, -ōris, n., *level surface*;
sea.

aequōrēs, adj., *of the sea*.

aet-ās, -ātis, f., *life, age*.

aeternus, adj., *undying*.

aeth-ēr, -ēris, m., *upper air*,
air.

aethērīus, adj., *lower only*,
through the air.

af-for, 1 dep., *address, accost*.

āgell-us, -ī, m., *small plot of*
ground.

āg-or, -ri, m., *field, land*.

agn-a, -ae, f., *lamb*.

agnosco, agnōvi, agnītum, 3,
recognize.

agn-us, -ī, m., *lamb*.

āgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *lead, drive*.

āgrest-is, -ē, adj., *rustic*,
wild.

āio, āit, irrog., *say*.

āl-a, -ae, f., *wing*.

albus, adj., *white*.

āl-es, -ītis, m. and f., *bird*;
adj., *winged*.

al-lōquor, -lōcūtus, 3 dep.,
 speak to, address.

almus, adj., *kindly, gentle*,
merciful.

ālo, ālūi, altum and ālītum,
3, *food, nourish*.

alt-āria, -ārium, n. plur.,
altars.

alter, -a, -um, adj., *the one or
the other of two, second*; alter
... alter, *the one ... the other*.

alternis, adv., *alternately*.

altus, adj., *high, deep, ex-
alted*.

ālumn-us, -i, m., *nursling*.

alvēn-us, -i, m., *basket, cradle,
ark*.

āmārant-us, -i, m., *amaranth*.

āmārus, adj., *bitter*.

ambāg-ēs, -is, f., *ambiguity,
riddle*.

amb-īgo, -īgēre, 3 defect., *be
doubtful, hesitate*.

āmict-us, -ūs, m., *garment,
clothing*.

āmīc-us, -i, m., *friend*.

ā-mitto, -misi, -missum, 3,
send.

amn-is, -is, m., *river, stream*.

āmo, 1, *love, like, delight in*.

ām-or, -ōris, m., *love*.

ān, conj., *and*.

angustus, adj., *narrow, small*.

ānim-a, -ae, f., *soul, life*.

ānimōsus, adj., *bold, brave,
undiminished*.

ānim-us, -i, m., *mind, spirit,
intelligence*.

an-nūo, -nūi, -nūtum, 3,
renew, refresh.

ann-us, -i, m., *year*.

antē, adv. and prep., *before*.

antiquus, adj., *old, ancient*.

antr-um, -i, n., *cave, cavern*.

ā-pērīo, -pērūi, -pertum, 4,
permeate.

aptus, adj., *suited, fitted*.

āqu-a, -ae, f., *water*.

ār-a, -ae, f., *altar*.

ārātr-um, -i, n., *plough*.

arbit-er, -ri, m., *umpire,
judge*.

arbītrī-um, -i, n., *judgement,
decision*; *power, authority*.

arb-or, -ōris, f., *tree*.

ardūus, adj., *steep, sheer*.

ārē-a, -ae, f., *threshing-floor*.

ārī-es, -ētis, m., *ram*.

arm-a, -ōrum, n. plur., *arms,
weapons*; *deck of a ship*.

arment-um, -i, n., *cattle, herd*.

armill-a, -ae, f., *bracelet,
armlet*.

armo, 1, *arm*.

ar-s, -tis, f., *skill, profession,
quality, device*.

arv-um, -i, n., *field, corn-field*.

ar-x, -cis, f., *citadel*.

aspērīt-ās, -ātis, f., *harshness,
severity*.

aspīcīo, aspexi, aspectum,
3, *look, gaze at*.

as-silīo, -silūi, -sultum, 4,
leap upon, dash against.

astr-um, -i, n., *star, constella-
tion*.

āt, conj., *but*.

atquē or āc, conj., *and*.

attōnītus, adj., *astonished,
frenzied, dismayed*.

at-tōno, -tōnūi, -tōnītum, 1,
weaken or : stupefy, astound.

audēo, ausus, 2, *semi-cl-p,
try*.

audīo, 4, *hear, obey*.

au-fēro, abs-tūli, ab-lātum,
au-ferre, *snatch away, carry
away*.

augēo, auxi, auctum, 2,
enlarge, multiply.

augūrī-um, -i, n., *augury*,
omen.

augūrōr, 1 dep., *predict*, *con-*
jecture.

aul-a, -ae, f., *court*, *palace*.

aur-a, -ae, f., *breeze*, *breath*.

aurēus, adj., *golden*.

aurīg-a, -ae, m. and f.,
charioteer.

aur-is, -is, f., *ear*.

aur-um, -i, n., *gold*.

auspīcī-um, -i, n., *augury*.

aust-er, -ri, m., *south wind*;
south.

auxīlī-um, -i, n., *help*, *assis-*
tance.

āvīdus, adj., *greedy*, *covet*.

āv-is, -is, f., *bird*.

āvitus, adj., *ancestral*.

āv-us, -i, m., *ancestrial*,
forefather.

bācūl-um, -i, n., *stick*, *staff*.

barbārus, adj., *barbarian*, *bar-*
barous.

bellīcus, adj., *warlike*, *martial*.

bell-um, -i, n., *war*.

bēnignus, adj., *kind*, *gracious*.

bībo, bībi, 3, *drink*.

bini, distributive adj., *two*
each, *two*, *a pair*.

bīs, adv., *twice*.

blandīor, blandītus, 4 dep.,
fall, *fall open* (with
dat.).

bōs, bōvis, m. and f., *ox*,
bull, *cow*.

cācūm-on, -īnis, n., *peak*, *top*,
summit.

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, 3, *fall*.

cād-us, -i, m., *jar*, *vask*.

caed-es, -is, f., *slaughter*,
murder.

caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3, *cut*,
cut down, *slay*.

caelest-is, -is, adj., *heavenly*,
celestial.

cael-um, -i, n., *sky*, *heaven*.

caerūlūs, adj., *dark-coloured*,
black, *dark-green*, *dark-blue*.

caerūlus, = caerūlūs, q. v.

cālāth-us, -i, m., *basket*.

cāl-ix, -īcis, m., *cup*, *goblet*.

calth-a, -ae, f., *marigold*.

camp-us, -i, m., *plain*, *field*.

candīdus, adj., *white*, *gleaming*.

cān-is, -is, m. and f., *dog*,
hound.

cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3, *sing*,
sing of.

canto, 1, *sing*.

cāpell-a, -ae, f., *she-goat*, *goat*.

cāpill-us, -i, m., *hair*.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3, *take*,
catch, *capture*; *win*.

cāp-ut, -ītis, n., *head*.

cārēo, 2, *be without*, *lack*.

carm-en, -īnis, n., *song*, *poem*.

carpent-um, -i, n., *chariot*,
carriage.

carp-o, -si, -tum, 3, *pluck*,
gather, *harvest*; *viam*,

Iter carpōre, *pursue one's*
way.

cārus, adj., *dear*, *beloved*,
precious.

cās-a, -ae, f., *heat*, *collage*.

cāsī-a, -ae, f., *wild cinnamon*.

cas-s-is, -īdis, f., *helmet*.

castus, adj., *holy*, *chaste*.

cās-us, -ūs, m., *chance*, *acci-*
dent; *cāsu*, adv., *by chance*.

cātūl-us, -i, m., *young of*
animals, *whelp*.

caud-a, -ae, f., *tail*.

caus-a, -ae, f., *reason*, *cause*.

cāvus, adj., *hollow*.

- cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *yield, give way.*
- cēlēb-er, -ris, -rē, adj., *popular, renowned, famous.*
- cēlebrātus, adj., *usual, famous.*
- cēler, -is, -ē, adj., *swift, quick.*
- cēp-a, -ae, f., *onion.*
- certām-en, -īnis, n., *struggle, strife, quarrel.*
- certus, adj., *sure, fixed, certain.*
- cerv-a, -ae, f., *hind, deer.*
- cesso, 1, *wait, be idle, lie fallow.*
- cēter, -a, -um, adj., *more common in the plur., the rest.*
- chā-ōs, -i, n., *kingdom of darkness, liver scabi.*
- chord-a, -ae, f., *string (of musical instrument).*
- chōr-us, -i, m., *dance; troop of dancers and singers, choir.*
- ciēo, civi, cītum, 2, *move; call on, remind.*
- cin-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, *surround, surround.*
- cīthār-a, -ae, f., *guitar, lute.*
- cītius, comp. adv., *more quickly, sooner, rather.*
- cītus, adj., *swift, rapid. cītō, adv., quickly, quickly, soon.*
- cīv-is, -is, m. and f., *citizen.*
- clāmo, 1, *call out, cry.*
- clau-do, -si, -sum, 3, *shut.*
- clāv-a, -ae, f., *culgel, club.*
- clāv-is, -is, f., *key.*
- clīpē-us, -i, m., *round shield.*
- cliv-us, -i, m., *slope.*
- cō-ō, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, -ire, *go together, walk.*
- coep-i, -tus, *defective, begin.*
- co-gnosco, -gnōvi, -gnītum, 3, *find out, know.*
- cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3, *compel, force.*
- coll-is, -is, m., *hill, mountain.*
- collōquī-um, -i, n., *discourse, conversation.*
- coll-um, -i, n., *neck.*
- cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3, *till, cultivate; practise.*
- cōl-or, -ōris, m., *hue, tint, color.*
- cōm-a, -ae, f., *hair; flower, foliage.*
- cōm-ēs, -ītis, m. and f., *comrade, companion.*
- cōmīto, 1, *accompany, follow.*
- com-minūo, -minūi, -minūtum, 3, *break in small pieces.*
- com-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3, *send together, join.*
- commūn-is, -ē, adj., *shared, common.*
- com-pello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3, *drive, urge, force.*
- con-cido, -cīdi, 3, *fall to the ground, fall lifeless.*
- con-ciēo, -cīvi, -cītum, 2, *stir up, rouse, excite.*
- condīci-o, -ōnis, f., *state, condition.*
- condīt-or, -ōris, m., *author, founder, compiler.*
- con-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *build, found, stand up.*
- con-gēro, -gessi, -gestum, 3, *bring together, heap up.*
- coniūgī-um, -i, n., *wedlock, marriage.*
- con-iunx, -iūgis, m. and f., *joined, wife.*
- con-scendo, -scendi, -scensum, 3, *mount, embark on.*
- cons-ius, -adi, *gaily, merrily.*
- consīlī-um, -i, n., *advice, deliberation; council. 1. 287*

- abstract for concrete, *help-meat*.
- con-sor-s, -tis, m. and f.,**
partner.
- con-spicīendus, verb. adj.,**
worth seeing, noticeable.
- con-spicō, -spexi, -spectum,**
3, *see, descry.*
- con-sto, -stiti, 3, hall, stand**
firm.
- con-suesco, -suēvi, -suētum,**
3, *accustom: to accustom, to use.*
- con-sūlo, -sūlūi, -sultum, 3,**
consult, consult the interests of
(w. dat.).
- con-tēgo, -texi, -tectum, 3,**
cover, conceal.
- contem-no, -psi, -ptum, 3,**
disdain, despise.
- contentus, adj., content, con-**
tented (w. abd.).
- con-tīnēo, -tīnūi, -tentum,**
2, *check, restrain.*
- con-tingo, -tīgi, -tactum, 3,**
touch, reach; hit, catch.
- contīnūo, 1, join, connect.**
- con-trāho, -traxi, -tractum,**
3, *draw together, draw to-*
gether.
- con-vēnīo, -vēnī, -ventum,**
1, *come together, agree.*
- convēnit, 1 imper., 1 3**
agreeable to, agreeable upon.
- convīco, 1, eat, partake, amuse**
ble.
- cōr, cordis, n., heart.**
- corn-ū, -ūs, n., horn.**
- cōrōn-a, -ae, f., crown, gar-**
land.
- corp-us, -ōris, n., body.**
- cor-rīpiō, -rīpi, -reptum,**
3, *reprove, rebuke, reprove, re-*
proach.
- cor-rumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum,**
3, *spoil, tamper with, bribe.*
- cort-ex, -īcis, m., bark, rind.**
- crāt-ēr, -ēris, m., mixing-bowl,**
mixing-bowl.
- crē-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3,**
believe, trust.
- cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3,**
grow, increase.
- crīm-en, -inis, n., charge,**
accusation.
- crīn-is, -is, m., hair.**
- crōc-us, -i, m., saffron, crocus.**
- crūdēl-is, -ē, adj., savage, cruel.**
- crū-or, -ōris, m., blood, gore.**
- cūb-o, -ūi, -ītum, 1, lie.**
- cult-or, -ōris, m., tiller, culti-**
vator, plougher.
- cum, prep., with; conj., when,**
and.
- cūmūlo, 1, pile up, heap, load.**
- cupressīfer, -a, -um, adj.,**
cupress-leaved.
- cūr-a, -ae, f., care, anxiety.**
- curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3,**
run, race.
- curs-us, -ūs, m., course, race.**
- curvus, adj., bent, curved.**
- cust-ōs, -ōdis, m. and f.,**
guardian, sentry.
- damno, 1, condemn.**
- dap-s, -is, f., solemn feast.**
- dē, prep., down from, from, out**
of; about, concerning.
- dē-a, -ae, f., goddess.**
- dēbēo, 2, owe; ought, must.**
- dēcet, 2 imper., 2 habits,**
advice.
- dē-cīdo, -cīdi, 3, fall down,**
drop.
- dēcīēs, adv., ten times.**
- dē-cīpiō, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,**
cheat, deceive.

dēc-or, -ōris, m., *head*,
bragance.
dēcōrus, adj., *seemly, adorned*.
dēc-us, -ōris, n., *honour, glory*.
dē-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *give*
up, surrender.
dē-ficiō, -fēci, -fectum, 3,
fail, grow less.
dēform-is, -ē, adj., *ugly, un-*
sightly.
dēgrāvo, 1, *weigh down*.
delph-in, -inis (acc. del-
phīna, m., *dolphin*.
dē-mitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3,
send down, drop down.
dēm-o, -psi, -ptum, 3, *take*
away, remove.
dēmum, adv., *at length, at*
last.
dēnique, adv., *then, lastly*.
densus, adj., *thick; solidifying*.
dē-pōno, -pōsūi, -pōsitum,
lay down, lay over.
dēprēcōr, 1 dep., *pray for, pray*
prayer, implore.
dērig-esco, -ūi, 3, *become stiff*
or rigid.
de-scendo, -scendi, -scen-
sum, 3, *climb down, go*
down.
dē-sēro, -sērūi, -sertum, 3,
alter, change.
dē-sēs, -sīdis, adj., *indolent,*
idle.
dēsīgno, 1, *mark out, doty*.
dē-silīo, -silīi, -sultum, 4,
leap down.
dē-stringo, -strinxi, -stri-
ctum, 3, *unsheath, draw*.
dē-sum, -fui, -esse, *be want-*
ing, fail.
dē-us, -i, m., *god, deity*.
dēvōro, 1, *deprave, corrupt*.
dextr-a, -ae, f., *right hand*.

dīco, dixi, dictum, 3, *say,*
speak, name.
dī-ēs, -ēi, m. and f., *day,*
time.
dif-fundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3,
draw off, bottle.
dīgīt-us, -i, m., *finger*.
dignus, adj., *deserving, worthy*
of (w. abl.).
dilācēro, 1, *tear asunder,*
ruthlessly destroy.
dimīdiūs, adj., *half*.
dis-cēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3,
depart from, quit.
disco, didīci, 3, *learn*.
dissimīl-is, -ē, adj., *unlike,*
varied, various.
dissimūlo, 1, *conceal, feign*.
dīū, adv., *for a long time*.
diurnus, adj., *of day*.
dīūturnus, adj., *long, lengthy*.
diversus, adj., *different, oppo-*
site.
divus, adj., *divine; subs., m.,*
god.
do, dēdi, dātum, 1, *give,*
offer.
dōc-ēo, -ūi, -tum, 2, *teach,*
explore.
dōlēo, 2, *grieve, feel resentment*.
dōl-us, -i, m., *guile, trick*.
dōmīn-a, -ae, f., *mistress,*
lady.
dōm-us, -ūs, f., *house, home*.
dōnēc, conj., *until*.
dōno, 1, *present, furnish*.
dōn-um, -i, n., *gift, present*.
dōs, dōtis, f., *dowry, gift*.
dōtāl-is, -ē, adj., *pertaining to*
a dowry.
drācōnīgēnus, adj., *dragon-*
born.
dūbīus, adj., *doubtful, un-*
certain, ambiguous.

dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *lead, drive; draw, drink, derive.*

dulc-is, -ē, adj., *sweet, pleasant.*
dum, conj., *while.*

dū-ō, -ae, -ō, num. adj., *two.*
dūro, 1, *harden.*

dūrus, adj., *hard, stern, unyielding.*

dux, dūcis, m. and f., *guide, leader, chieftain.*

ē or **ex,** *prep., out of, from.*

eccē, interj., *see! behold!*

ēchidn-a, -ae, f., *viper, hydra.*

ēd-ax, -ācis, adj., *devouring, destroying.*

ē-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *give forth, utter, bring forth.*

ēdūco, 1, *bring up, produce.*

ef-ficō, -fēcī, -fectum, 3, *bring about, accomplish.*

ef-fundo, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3, *pour forth, shed.*

ēgo, mē, mēi, mīhī, pers. pron., *I.*

ē-iācūlor, 1 dep., *throw out.*

ē-līcō, -līcūi and -lexī, -līcītum, 3, *lure forth, draw out.*

ēmendo, 1, *correct, amend.*

ēnim, conj., *for; indeed.*

ē-nitor, -nīsus and nīxus, 3 dep., *strive; bring forth.*

ens-is, -is, m., *sword.*

ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, go.

ēqu-us, -i, m., *horse, steed.*

ē-rīplo, -rīpūi, -reptum, 3, *snatch away.*

erro, 1, *wander, stray.*

err-or, -ōris, m., *wandering, errancy; mistake.*

ēt, conj., *and, both; et . . . et, both . . . and; adv., also, even.*

ēvān-escō, -ūi, 3, *disappear.*

ex-cīdo, -cīdi, 3, *fall out, slip out, disappear.*

ex-cīpiō, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *take, receive.*

exclāmo, 1, *call out, exclaim.*

excūso, 1, *excuse, plead in excuse.*

ex-cūtīo, -cussi, -cussum, 3, *shake out, drive out.*

exempl-um, -i, n., *example, precedent.*

exhaū-riō, -si, -stum, 4, *drain out; accomplish, drink.*

ex-īgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *thrust out; demand, exact.*

exīgūus, adj., *small, scanty, lowly.*

expēr-īor, -tus, 4 dep., *try, test.*

ex-pōno, -pōsūi, -pōsītum, 3, *cast forth, expose.*

exsēquī-ae, -ārum, f. plur., *funeral obsequies.*

expecto, 1, *look for, await.*

extīmūlo, 1, *goad, incite.*

exsuscito, 1, *rouse.*

exten-do, -di, -tum, 3, *stretch out.*

extīm-escō, -ūi, 3, *be very frightened.*

extrēmus, superl. adj., *last, furthest.*

fāb-a, -ae, f., *bean.*

fācī-ēs, -ēi, f., *appearance, face.*

fācō, fēcī, factum, 3, *do, make.*

fact-um, -i, n., *deed, act.*

fāg-us, -i, f., *beech-tree.*

falcifer, -a, -um, adj., *sickle-bearing.*

falsus, adj., *untrue, false.*

fal-x, -cis, f., *scythe, sickle.*

fām-a, -ae, f., *talé, report; reputation.*
 fām-ēs, -is, f., *hunger, famine.*
 fātēor, fassus, 2 dep., *confess, admit.*
 fātīdicus, adj., *prophetic.*
 fāt-um, -i, n., *fate, destiny.*
 fāvō, fāvi, fautum, 2, *show favour to (w. dat.).*
 faustus, adj., *of good omen, fortunate.*
 fax, fācis, f., *torch.*
 fēbrū-um, -i, n., *means of purification.*
 fēmīn-a, -ae, f., *woman, wife.*
 fēr-a, -ae, f., *wild beast.*
 fērō, 4 irreg., *strike, beat.*
 fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, *bring, bear, offer; endure; say; pass. feror, I rush.*
 fēr-ox, -ōcis, adj., *bold, spirited, haughty.*
 ferr-um, -i, n., *iron, steel.*
 fertīl-is, -ē, adj., *fruitful, fertile.*
 fervīdus, adj., *hot, fiery.*
 fēt-us, -ūs, m., *young, offspring.*
 fētus, adj., *with young, fruitful, prolific.*
 fic-us, -i and -ūs, m. and f., *fig tree.*
 fid-ēs, -is, f., *lyre, lute.*
 fid-ēs, -ēi, f., *trust, belief; loyalty.*
 figo, fixi, fixum, 3, *fix, fasten, plant.*
 fill-a, -ae, f., *daughter.*
 fil-um, -i, n., *thread, string, chord.*
 fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *mould, shape.*
 finlo, 4, *bring to an end, finish.*
 fin-is, -is, m. and f., *end.*

border, boundary; plur. finēs, territory.
 fio, fīeri, factus, pass. of fācio, *be made, happen.*
 flām-en, -īnis, m., *priest (of one particular god).*
 flām-en, -inis, n., *blast, gale.*
 flāmīnīc-a, -ae, f., *wife of a flamen.*
 flamm-a, -ae, f., *flame, thunder-bolt.*
 flāvus, adj., *yellow, golden, golden-haired.*
 flecto, flexi, flexum, 3, *bend.*
 flēo, flēvi, flētum, 2, *weep.*
 flō-s, -ris, m., *flower.*
 flūm-en, -īnis, n., *river.*
 flūvī-us, -i, m., *river.*
 fōc-us, -i, m., *hearth, altar.*
 fōlī-um, -i, n., *leaf, foliage.*
 fon-s, -tis, m., *source, fountain.*
 fontānus, adj., *of a spring.*
 form-a, -ae, f., *form, figure, beauty.*
 formōsus, adj., *comely, beautiful.*
 forsītān, adv., *perhaps, perchance.*
 fortē, adv., *by chance, perchance.*
 fort-is, -ē, adj., *brave, valiant.*
 fortūn-a, -ae, f., *fortune.*
 fōr-um, -i, n., *market-place, market.*
 foss-a, -ae, f., *ditch, trench.*
 frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, *break.*
 frāt-er, -ris, m., *brother.*
 frau-s, -dis, f., *deceit, treachery.*
 frēt-um, -i, n., *strait, sea.*
 frīgīdus, adj., *cold, icy.*
 frīg-us, -ōris, n., *cold, chill.*
 fron-s, -dis, f., *foliage, leaf.*
 fron-s, -tis, f., *forehead.*

frūior, fructus, 3 dep., *use*.
fruit w. abl.
 frux, frūgis, f., *fruits of the*
earth, produce.
 fūg-a, -ae, f., *flight, exile*.
 fūgiō, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, *flee*,
escape.
 fulgēo, fulsi, 2, *shine, gleam*.
 fulm-en, -inis, n., *lightning,*
thunderbolt.
 fūmo, 1, *smoke*.
 fūmōsus, adj., *smoky, smoke-*
filled.
 fundām-en, -inis, n., *founda-*
tion.
 fungor, functus, 3 dep., *per-*
form, discharge w. abl.
 fūn-us, -ōris, n., *death*.
 fū-r, -ris, m. and f., *thief*.
 gālĕ-a, -ae, f., *helmet*.
 gēlĭdus, adj., *cold, icy*.
 gēmell-us, -i, m., *a twin*.
 gēmĭn-i, -ōrum, m. pl., *twins*.
 gēmĭnus, adj., *born together,*
concordant.
 gēmĭt-us, -ūs, m., *groom,*
man.
 gēm-o, -ūi, -ītum, 3, *moan,*
groan, bewail.
 gēn-a, -ae, f., *cheek*.
 gēn-er, -ōri, m., *son-in-law*.
 gēnĭt-or, -ōris, m., *begetter,*
father.
 gen-s, -tis, f., *tribe, race*.
 gēn-ū, -ūs, n., *knee*.
 gēn-us, -ōris, n., *race*.
 gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, *carry*
on, perform.
 grām-en, -inis, n., *grass*.
 grān-um, -i, n., *seed, kernel*.
 gratus, adj., *gracious, pleasant,*
thankful.
 grāv-is, -ĕ, adj., *heavy, severe*.

grēmĭ-um, -i, n., *lap, bosom*.
 grex, grēgis, m., *flock, herd*.
 gūbernāt-or, -ōris, m., *steers-*
man, pilot.
 gutt-a, -ae, f., *drop, tear*.
 gutt-ur, -ūris, n., *throat*.
 hābēo, 2, *have, hold*.
 hābitābil-is, -ĕ, adj., *habitable*.
 haed-us, -i, m., *kid*.
 haereo, haesi, haesum, 2,
stick, remain firm, cling.
 hārēn-a, -ae, f., *sand, sandy*
wash.
 hast-a, -ae, f., *spear, lance*.
 herb-a, -ae, f., *grass, blade ;*
plant, herb.
 hērō-s, -is, m., *hero, demi-god*.
 hesternus, adj., *of yesterday*.
 hibernus, adj., *wintery, win-*
ter.
 hīc, adv., *here*.
 hīc, haec, hōc, demonstrat.
 pron., *this*.
 hīem-s, -is, f., *winter*.
 hinc, adv., *hence ; hinc . . .*
hinc, on this side . . . on that
side.
 hōl-us, -ĕris, n., *collared,*
greens.
 hōm-o, -inis, m. and f., *man,*
humanity, fellow.
 hōn-or, -ōris, m., *honour,*
glory.
 horrēo, 2, *shudder, tremble ;*
bristle, stand on end.
 hort-us, -i, m., *garden*.
 hosp-ēs, -ītis, m. and f., *host,*
guest.
 hospĭtĭ-um, -i, n., *hospitality,*
fraternity.
 host-is, -is, m. and f., *enemy*.
 hūmānus, adj., *human ;*
humane.

hūmīl-is, -ē, adj., *small, slight*,
humility.
 hūm-us, -i, f., *earth, ground*.
 hŷācīnth-us, -i, m., *hyacinth*.
 iācēo, 2, *lie, lie low*.
 iācīo, iēcī, iactum, 3, *throw*,
hurl.
 iam, adv., *now, already*.
 iamdūdum, adv., *forthwith*.
 iānū-a, -ae, f., *door, gate*.
 īcio and īco, ici, ictum, 3
defective, beat, strike.
 īdem, ēadem, īdem, pron.,
the same.
 iēiūnī-um, -i, n., *fast, hunger*.
 iēiūnus, adj., *fasting, hungry*.
 ignāvus, adj., *idle, cowardly*.
 ign-is, -is, m., *fire, lightning*.
 ignōro, 1, *not know, be unaware*
of.
 ignōtus, adj., *unknown*.
 ill-ē, -a, -ūd, demonstrat.
 pron., *that, yonder*.
 illic, adv., *there, yonder*.
 imāgō, -inis, f., *image*.
 imbell-is, -ē, adj., *unwarlike*.
 imb-er, -ris, m., *rain, shower*.
 immer-go, -si, -sum, 3, *plunge*
in, bury.
 im-mōlo, 1, *sacrifice*.
 im-pello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3,
strike against, push.
 impēt-us, -ūs, m., *longing*,
impulse, strong desire.
 im-pīus, adj., *wicked, mon-*
strous, impious.
 im-pleo, -plēvi, -plētum, 2,
fill, complete.
 im-pōno, -pōsūi, -pōsitum, 3,
place on.
 īmus, superl. adj., *lowest, last*.

in, prep. w. acc., *in, into, to* ;
 w. abl., *in, upon, among*.
 īnān-is, -e, adj., *empty, void*,
vain.
 īn-assuētus, adj., *unaccus-*
toned.
 incendi-um, -i, n., *fire, con-*
flagration.
 in-cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3,
cut into, engrave.
 in-cīpiō, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3,
begin.
 in-cōlo, -cōlūi, 3, *dwell in, in-*
habit.
 incrēp-o, -ūi, -ītum, 1, *chide*,
rebuke.
 indē, adv., *from that place*,
thence, then, thereupon.
 in-dignus, adj., *unworthy*,
undeserving (w. abl.).
 in-dūo, -dūi, -dūtum, 3,
put on.
 īn-ēo, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, -īre,
enter on, approach.
 īner-s, -tis, adj., *idle, inactive*.
 infan-s, -tis, adj., *speechless*,
young; subs., m. and f.,
young child.
 infaustus, adj., *ill-omened, un-*
happy.
 infēl-ix, -īcis, adj., *unhappy*,
unfortunate.
 infernus, adj., *of the lower*
regions, infernal.
 infirmus, adj., *weak, strength-*
less.
 ingēm-isco, -ūi, 3, *groan*.
 ingen-s, -tis, adj., *huge, vast*.
 in-īcio, -iēcī, -iectum, 3,
place on, throw on.
 īnīmicus, adj., *unfriendly*,
hostile.
 īn-ops, -ōpis, adj., *poor, weak*,
destitute (w. abl.).

inquam, inquit, defective,
I say.
insidiosus, adj., *treacherous*.
in-stinguo, -stinxi, -stin-
ctum, 3, *instigate, urge*.
intēr, prep., *between, among*.
intērēā, adv., *meanwhile*.
invent-or, -ōris, m., *author,*
designer.
invictus, adj., *unconquered,*
invincible.
in-video, -vidi, -vīsum, 2,
see, be witness of w. dat.
invitus, adj., *unwilling*.
iō, interj., *oh! ah!*
ips-ē, -a, -um, pron., *self*.
īr-a, -ae, f., *anger, wrath*.
īs, ēa, id, pron., *that*.
istō, ista, istūd, adj., *that,*
such.
itā, adv., *so, in this way*.
It-er, -Inēris, n., *way, road,*
journey.
Itōrum, adv., *again*.
iūb-a, -ae, f., *hair, mane*.
iūbō, iussi, iussum, 2, *bid,*
command.
iūdici-um, -i, n., *judgment,*
decision, trial.
iūg-um, -i, n., *plough, yoke;*
intention, pledge.
iungo, iunxi, iunctum, 3,
join, unite.
iuror, 1 dep., *swear, take an*
oath.
iūs, iūris, n., *right, law*.
iuss-um, -i, n., *order, com-*
mand.
iustus, adj., *just, righteous*.
iūvēn-is, -ē, adj., *young; also,*
order, m. and f. young man
or woman, warrior (between
the age of 20 and 40 years).
iuvent-a, -ae, f., *youth*.

iūvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1, *help,*
please; impers., it avails.

lāb-or, -ōris, m., *toil, conflict*.
lābor, lapsus, 3 dep., *glide,*
fall.

lac, lactis, n., *milk*.

lacrīm-a, -ae, f., *tear*.

lāc-us, -ūs, m., *lake, pool*.

laetus, adj., *glad, rejoicing in*.

laevus, adj., *left, on the left*.

lān-a, -ae, f., *wool*.

lar, lāris, m., *god of the hearth;*
hearth, home.

largus, adj., *generous, liberate-*
ful, large.

lātō, 2, *hide, lie hid*.

lātus, adj., *wide, broad*.

laudo, 1, *praise, extol*.

laur-us, -i, f., *bay, laurel*.

laxus, adj., *loose, lax, careless*.

lē-a, -ae, f., *lioness*.

lect-us, -i, m., *couch, bed*.

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *pick,*
gather; pick out, choose; read.

lenis, 4, *soft, pacify*.

lēn-is, -ē, adj., *smooth, mild,*
calm.

lentus, adj., *pliant, tough,*
slow.

lē-o, -ōnis, m., *lion*.

lēp-us, -ōris, m., *hare*.

lēv-is, -ē, adj., *light, trifling,*
gentle.

lib-er, -ri, m., *free*.

lib-et, -ūit, 2, *impersonal, it*
pleases, it is allowed.

libo, 1, *make libation, dedicate*.

lic-et, -ūit, 2, *impersonal, it*
is allowed.

lil-um, -i, n., *lily*.

lingu-a, -ae, f., *tongue, lan-*
guage.

liquidus, adj., *clear*; líquido, adv., *clearly*.
 lis, litis, f., *quarrel, strife*.
 lit-us, -ōris, n., *shore*.
 lōc-us, -i, m., *place, spot*:
 n. plur., lōc-a, -ōrum.
 longius, comp. adv., *so far*.
 longus, adj., *long, distant*.
 luct-us, -ūs, m., *grief, lamentation*.
 lūgō, luxi, luctum, 2, *be wail*.
 lum-en, -inis, n., *light*; *eye*.
 lūn-a, -ae, f., *moon*.
 lūp-a, -ae, f., *she-wolf*.
 lūp-us, -i, m., *wolf*.
 lūstro, 1, *wander over, scan*.
 lux, lūcis, f., *light, day-light*; *day*.
 luxūriō, 1, *abound, be luxuriant*.
 luxūriosus, adj., *luxurious, prodigal*.
 lymph-a, -ae, f., *water, stream*.
 lyr-a, -ae, 1, *lyre, lute*.
 lyrīcus, adj., *of the lyre or lute, lyric*.
 machīn-a, -ae, f., *engine, machine*.
 mādīdus, adj., *moist, wet*.
 maestus, adj., *sad, sorrowful*.
 māgis, comp. adv., *more, rather*.
 magnus, adj., *great*.
 māi-or, -us, comp. adj., *greater, but great*.
 māiōr-es, -um, m. and f. plur., *elders, ancestors*.
 mālignus, adj., *evil, mischievous*.
 māl-um, -i, n., *evil*.
 mālus, adj., *wicked, bad*.
 mānē, adv., *in the morning*.

mān-ēs, -īum, m. pl., *spirits of the dead, ghosts*.
 mān-us, -ūs, f., *hand; band*.
 mār-ē, -is, n., *sea*.
 mārīt-us, -i, m., *husband*.
 māt-er, -ris, f., *mother*.
 māternus, adj., *of a mother*.
 māxīmus, superl. adj., *greatest, most majestic*.
 mēdius, adj., *mid, middle*.
 mēlilōt-ōs, -i, f., *a kind of clover*.
 mēmīn-i, -isse, defective, *remember, mind to mind*.
 mēmōro, 1, *tell, relate*.
 mens-a, -ae, f., *table*.
 mens-is, -is, m., *month*.
 merc-ēs, -ēdis, f., *reward, wages*.
 mess-is, -is, f., *reaping, harvest*.
 mēt-ūo, -ūi, -ūtum, 3, *fear, be afraid of*.
 mēt-us, -ūs, m., *fear, panic*.
 mēus, possess. pron., *my, mine*.
 militī-a, -ae, f., *art of war, warfare*.
 mīnīmē, superl. adv., *least, least of all*.
 mīnistr-a, -ae, f., *handmaiden, servant*.
 mīn-or, -us, comp. adv., *smaller . . . but; minus, adv., less*.
 mīrandus, verbal adj., *wonderful, marvellous*.
 mīror, 1 dep., *wonder, marvel at, admire*.
 mīrus, adj., *wonderful, marvellous*.
 miscēo, miscūi, mixtum, 2, *mix, mingle*.
 mīs-er, -ēra, -ērum, adj., *sad, wretched*.
 mit-is, -ē, adj., *kind, gentle*.

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *send*.
mōdō, adv., *only; just now*,
lately. mōdō . . . mōdō.

mōd-us, -i, m., *hammer*.

mōen-ia, -iūm, n. plur.

ramparts, city walls.

mollīo, 4, *soften, tame; knead*.

mon-s, -tis, m., *mountain*.

monstro, 1, *show, point out*.

mōr-a, -ae, f., *delay*.

mōriōr, mortuus, 3 dep., *die*.

mōror, 1 dep., *make to loiter*,
delay.

mor-s, -tis, f., *death*.

mōt-us, -ūs, m., *motion, move-*
ment.

mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, 2,
move, set on foot.

mox, adv., *soon, presently*.

mūgio, 4, *roar, bellow*.

mulcēō, mulsi, mulsum, 2,
soften, appease.

multus, adj., *much, many*.

mūr-ex, -icis, m., *a shellfish*
producing the famous purple
dye of Tyre; purple.

mūr-us, -i, m., *wall, rampart*.

mūtābil-is, -ē, adj., *changeable*.

nam, conj., *for, because*.

namquē, conj., *for indeed, for*.

nanciscor, nactus, 3 dep.,
gain, obtain.

narro, 1, *tell, relate*.

nascor, nātus, 3 dep., *be born*.

natur-a, -ae, f., *nature*.

nāt-us, -i, m., *son*.

nāv-is, -is, f., *ship*.

nē, conj., *lest, that . . . not*
and in negative com-
mands.

nēc, nēque, conj., *and, nor*,

now; nēc . . . nēc, nēque
. . . nēque, neither . . . nor.

nēco, 1, *slay, kill*.

necto, nexūi, nexum, 3, *join*,
weave.

nēfandus, adj., *wicked, mon-*
strous.

nēfās, n. indecl., *sin, crime*.

nēmōrōsus, adj., *dimly*,
shady.

nēm-us, -ōris, n., *grove, wood*.

nesciō, 4, *not know, be ignorant*.

nescius, adj., *ignorant, un-*
aware.

nex, nēcis, f., *death, slaughter*.

nīg-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *black*,
dark.

nīl, n. indecl., *nothing*.

nimb-us, -i, m., *rain-cloud*,
storm.

nīmīum, adv., *too much*.

nīsī, conj., *if not, unless, ex-*
cept.

nītēō, 2, *gleam, shine*.

nītīdus, adj., *shining, bright*.

nitor, nīsus and nīxus, 3
dep., *lean on, rest on*
(w. abl.).

nīvēus, adj., *snow-white*.

nīx, nīvis, f., *snow*.

nōbil-is, -ē, adj., *noble, high-*
born.

nōcēō, 2, *hurt, be harmful to*
(w. dat.).

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle, *be un-*
willing.

nōm-en, -inis, n., *name, glory*.

nōn, adv., *not*.

nōndum, adv., *not yet*.

nōnus, adj., *ninth*.

nōs, nostrī and nostrum,

nōbis, pers. pron., *we*.

nōsco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, *know*,
ascertain.

nost-er, -ra, -rum, possess.
pron., *our*.

nōt-a, -ae, f., *mark, sign, brand*.

nōto, l, *mark, brand*.

nōtus, adj., *known, well-known*.

nōvem, num. adj., *nine*.

nōverc-a, -ae, f., *stepmother*.

nōvus, adj., *new, fresh; strange*.

nox, noctis, f., *night*.

nūbīl-um, -i, n., *cloudy weather*; plur., nūbīla, -ōrum, *clouds*.

nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3, *marry* (w. dat.).

nūdus, adj., *bare, naked*.

nullus, adj., *no, none*.

nūm-en, -īnis, n., *god, deity*.

nūmēr-us, -i, m., *number*.

nunc, adv., *now*.

nuntio, l, *announce*.

nuntī-us, -i, m., *messenger, message*.

nūtr-ix, -icis, f., *nurse*.

nymph-a, -ae, f., *nymph*;
nymph.

nymphē, see nymph-a.

ō, interj., *oh!*

obscūrus, adj., *dim, ambiguous, obscure*.

obsīdī-o, -ōnis, f., *siege, blockade*.

ob-stīpesco, -stīpūi, 3, *be amazed, astonished, startled*.

ob-strēpo, -strēpūi, -strēpī-tum, 3, *make a noise, resound*.

ob-vertō, -verti, -versum, 3, *turn towards*.

occīdūus, adj., *setting, western*.

oc-cūlo, -cūlūi, -cultum, 3, *look, regard*.

occūpo, l, *seize, surprise*;
surprise.

ōcūl-us, -i, m., *eye, sight*.

ōm-en, -īnis, n., *token, omen*.

omn-is, -ē, adj., *all, every*.

ōn-us, -ēris, n., *burden, load*.

ōpācus, adj., *thick, dense*.

op-pōno, -pōsūi, -pōsītum, 3, *place against, set in the way*.

ops, ōpis, f., *power, strength, plenty; wealth, resources* (more common in plural).

optīmus, superl. adj., *best, most excellent*.

opto, l, *long for, pray*.

ōp-us, -ēris, n., *work, task; need*.

ōr-a, -ae, f., *shore, coast, land*.

orb-is, -is, m., *circle; orb of the world, world*.

orb-us, adj., *deprived of, bereft of* (w. abl.).

ord-o, -īnis, m., *order, arrangement*; ordīnē, adv., *in turn*.

ōrīg-o, -īnis, f., *source, descent, origin*.

ōrīor, ortus, 4 dep., *rise, be born*.

orno, l, *adorn, decorate*.

ōro, l, *pray, beseech*.

ōs, ōris, n., *face, mouth*.

ōs, ossis, n., *bone*.

oscūl-um, -i, n., *kiss*.

ōv-is, -is, f., *sheep*.

pāciscor, pactus, 3 dep., *bar-gain, stipulate*.

pāco, l, *make quiet, peaceful*.

pact-um, -i, n., *agreement*;
compact.

paenē, adv., *almost, nearly*;
scarcely.

pālam, adv., *openly, publicly.*
 pall-a, -ae, f., *cloak, mantle.*
 pallō, 2, *grow pale.*
 pall-or, -ōris, m., *paleness.*
 pāl-ūs, -ūdis, f., *marsh, pool.*
 pando, pandi, passum, 3,
extend, open out, disclose.
 pāpāvērēus, adj., *of poppies.*
 pār, -is, adj., *equal.*
 pārēo, 2, *obey* {w. dat.}.
 pārīter, adv., *equally, at the same time.*
 par-s, -tis, f., *part, share.*
 parvus, adj., *little, small.*
 pātēo, 2, *lie open.*
 pāt-er, -ris, m., *father.*
 paternus, adj., *of a father, ancestral.*
 pātior, passus, 3 dep., *suffer, endure.*
 pātrī-a, -ae, f., *native land.*
 pātrīus, adj., *of a father.*
 pātrū-us, -i, m., *uncle.*
 paucus, adj., *few, a few* : generally plur.
 paulatim, adv., *gradually, little by little.*
 paulisper, adv., *for a short time.*
 paup-er, -ēris, adj., *poor.*
 pāvō, 2, *fear.*
 pax, pācis, f., *peace.*
 pect-us, -ōris, n., *breast, heart.*
 pēlāg-us, -i, n., *sea, ocean.*
 pello, pēpūli, pulsum, 3, *drive away, repel, cast.*
 pēnāt-ēs, -ium, m., *gods of the household: hearth, home.*
 pendō, pēpendi, 2, *hang, hang.*
 pēnītus, adv., *deeply, far within.*

pēr, prep., *through, along.*
 pēr-āgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3, *carry through, effect, accomplish.*
 per-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *lose.*
 per-ēo, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, -īre, *perish, fade, die away.*
 per-fundo, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3, *pour over, bathe.*
 pēriclum, contracted form for pēricūlum.
 pēricul-um, -i, n., *danger, peril.*
 per-lēgo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3, *scan, read through.*
 perpētūus, adj., *continual, unceasing.*
 per-spiciō, -spexi, -spectum, 3, *see, observe.*
 per-vēniō, -vēni, -ventum, 4, *come through, come to.*
 pēs, pēdis, m., *foot.*
 pest-is, -is, f., *plague, destruction.*
 pēt-o, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, 3, *seek, demand.*
 pīābil-is, -ēs, adj., *capable of being appeased.*
 pīām-en, -īnis, n., *atonement.*
 pīēt-ās, -ātis, f., *filial affection; piety.*
 pign-us, -ēris and -ōris, n., *pledge, proof.*
 pinēt-um, -i, n., *pine-grove.*
 pinēus, adj., *of pine-wood.*
 pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, *paint, depict.*
 pingu-is, -ēs, adj., *fat, rich.*
 pin-us, -ūs and -i, f., *pine-tree.*
 pisc-is, -is, m., *fish.*
 pius, adj., *holy, dutiful.*
 plācō, 2, *please* {w. dat.}.

plācidus, adj., *calm, quiet*.
 plāco, 1, *soothe, appease*.
 plang-or, -ōris, m., *beating, lamentation*.
 plant-a, -ae, f., *sole of the foot; foot; sprig*.
 plēnus, adj., *full, filled* (w. gen. or abl.).
 plūrimus, super. adj., *very many, most*.
 pōcūl-um, -i, n., *cup*.
 poen-a, -ae, f., *pain, punishment*: poenas dāre, *pay the penalty*.
 pōēt-a, -ae, m., *poet*.
 poll-ex, -īcis, m., *thumb*.
 pōl-us, -i, m., *pole; heavens*.
 pōm-um, -i, n., *fruit, apple*; pūnicum pōmum, *pomegranate*.
 pond-us, -ēris, n., *weight*.
 pōno, pōsūi, pōsitum, 3, *place, lay down, lay aside; build*.
 pon-s, -tis, m., *bridge; gangway, 'holby'*.
 pontī-fex, -fīcis, m., *priest*.
 pōpūl-us, -i, m., *people, nation*.
 pōpūl-us, -i, f., *poplar-tree*.
 por-rīgo, -rexi, -rectum, 3, *hold out, reach out*.
 port-a, -ae, f., *gate, door*.
 porto, 1, *carry*.
 posco, pōposci, 3, *ask, demand*.
 pōsit-us, -ūs, m., *situation*.
 pos-sīdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2, *hold, possess*.
 possum, pōtūi, posse, can, be *able*.
 postūlo, 1, *ask, demand*.
 potētī-a, -ae, f., *power, mastery over*.
 praebēo, 2, *give, afford*.

prae-ceps, -cīpītis, adj., *headlong, steep*.
 prae-cingo, -cīnxi, -cīnctum, 3, *gird, surround*.
 praecipīto, 1, *hurl down, push back*.
 praed-a, -ae, f., *booty, plunder, spoils*.
 prae-pōno, -pōsūi, -pōsitum, 3, *place before*.
 praetēr-ēo, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, -īre, *go past; pass over, omit*.
 prāt-um, -i, n., *meadow, field*.
 prēcōr, 1 dep., *pray, beseech*.
 prēmō, pressi, pressum, 3, *press, crush*.
 prētī-um, -i, n., *price, reward, salary*.
 prex, prēcīs, f., *prayer, request*.
 prīmus, superl. adj., *first; chief*.
 prin-ceps, -cīpis, m. and f., *chief, leader, founder*.
 principī-um, -i, n., *beginning*.
 prī-or, -us, comp. adj., *former*.
 priscus, adj., *former, ancient*.
 prīvātus, adj., *private, unofficial; subs., civilian, private citizen*.
 prō, prep., *on behalf of, in return for; before*.
 prōbo, 1, *judge, test, approve*.
 prō-curro, -curri, -cursum, 3, *run forward, jut out*.
 prōc-us, -i, m., *chief, leader, noble, wooer*.
 prōhībēo, 2, *check, forbid, prevent*.
 prōl-ēs, -is, f., *offspring, child*.
 prō-mitto, -mīsi, -mīssum, 3, *send forth, promise*.
 prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3, *put forth, produce, disclose*.
 prōnus, adj., *bending forward*.

prōpē, adv. and prep., *near, hard by.*

prōpēro, 1, *hurry, hasten.*

prōpōsit-um -i, n., *supposition, proposition.*

prōtinus, adv., *onward, forthwith.*

prō-vēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4, *come forth.*

proximus, superl. adj., *nearest, next.*

prūden-s, -tis, adj., *wise, far-sighted.*

publicus, adj., *common, general, public.*

pūdendus, verbal adj., *causing shame, disgraceful.*

pūd-et, -ūit, 2 impers., *it shames.*

pūell-a, -ae, f., *girl, maiden.*

pūellār-is, -ē, adj., *of a girl, girlish.*

pūer, -i, m., *boy, youth.*

pūērīl-is, -ē, adj., *boyish, of boyhood.*

pugn-a, -ae, f., *fight, battle.*

pugno, 1, *fight.*

pulch-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *lovely, beautiful.*

pupp-is, -is, f., *stern of ship; ship.*

purgām-en, -īnis, n., *means of purification.*

purus, adj., *pure, holy; pure, sunny.*

pūto, 1, *think, believe.*

quā, adv., *where.*

quae-rō, -sivi, -situm, 3, *ask; seek, search.*

quam, conj., *than, as.*

quamquam, conj., *although.*

quartus, adj., *fourth.*

quātio, quassum, 3, *shake, split.*

-quē, conj., *and; -quē . . . -quē*, both . . . and.

querc-us, -ūs, f., *oak.*

quēror, questus, 3 dep., *compère, make lament.*

quī, quae, quōd, rel. pron., *who, which.*

quī, quae, quōd, interrog. adj., *which? what?*

quīā, conj., *because.*

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, pron., *whoever, whatever.*

quīdem, adv., *indeed.*

quīn, conj., *why not? but that, etc.*

quis, quīd, ind. f. pron., *any one.*

quis, quīd, interrog. pron., *who? what?*

quisquē, quaequē, quod- and quīdque, pron., *each.*

quō, adv., *whether?*

quōcumque, adv., *whithersoever.*

quondam, adv., *once upon a time, formerly.*

quōquē, conj., *also, too.*

quōt, adj. indecl., *how many? as many.*

quōtannis, adv., *year by year.*

rābī, -ēs, -ē, f., *raving, madness.*

rām-us, -i, m., *bough, branch.*

rāp-īo, -ūi, -tum, 3, *snatch, seize, drag off.*

rēcēn-s, -tis, adj., *fresh.*

rē-cīpīo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3, *take back, receive, welcome.*

rē-curro, -curri, -cursum, 3, *run back.*

rēcurvus, adj., *bent back, curved.*

rēcūso, 1, *object, refuse.*

red-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, *give back, restore.*

rēd-ēo, -ivi or -īi, -ītum, -īre, *go back, come back, return.*

rēfēro, rettūli, rēlātum, rē-ferre, *bring back, take back; take away; w. pēdem, retire; bring back word; relate, tell again.*

rēgāl-is, -ē, adj., *regal, kingly.*

rēgī-a, -ae, f., *royal palace.*

rēgius, adj., *royal, princely.*

regno, 1, *rule, reign.*

regn-um, -i, n., *kingdom, realm.*

rēligī-o (also relligio), -ōnis, f., *piety, religious awe; superstition.*

rē-linquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3, *desert, abandon.*

rē-mānēo, -mansī, -mansum, 2, *linger, remain.*

rē-mōvéo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2, *remove, conceal.*

rē-pello, reppūli, -pulsum, 3, *drive back, rout.*

rē-pēriō, reppēri, rēpertum, 4, *find, discover.*

rē-pēto, -pētīvi or -pētīi, -pētītum, 3, *seek again, recall.*

rē-plēo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2, *fill again, fill up.*

rēporto, 1, *bring back.*

rēquī-escō, -ēvi, -ētum, 3, *rest, repose.*

rēs, rēi, f., *thing, business.*

rē-sisto, -stīti, 3, *withstand, resist.*

rēsōno, 1, *re-echo, resound.*

re-spīcio, -spexi, -spectum, 3, *look back.*

rē-spondēo, -spondi, -sponsum, 2, *reply, answer.*

rē-sto, -stīti, 1, *stand firm; remain.*

rē-tīnēo, -tīnūi, -tentum, 2, *check, repress.*

rētrō, adv., *back, backwards.*

rex, rēgis, m., *king.*

rī-deo, -si, -sum, 2, *smile, laugh.*

rīp-a, -ae, 1, *shore, bank.*

rīv-us, -i, m., *river, stream.*

rōbōrēus, adj., *oaken, of oak.*

rōb-ur, -ōris, n., *oak.*

rōgo, 1, *ask.*

rōs-a, -ae, f., *rose.*

rōt-a, -ae, f., *wheel.*

rūbēo, 2, *blush, be ruddy.*

rūinōsus, adj., *ruined, in ruins.*

rūmīna, fem. adj., *of Rumīna, the goddess of nursing mothers.*

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *break.*

rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3, *to hasten, rush, run.*

rūs, rūris, n., *country, countryside.*

rūtr-um, -i, n., *spade, shovel.*

sāc-er, -ra, -rum, adj., *holy, sacred.*

sācra, n. plur., *sacred rites, sacrifices.*

sācerd-ōs, -ōtis, m. and f., *priest, priestless.*

saepē, adv., *often.*

saep-ēs, -is, f., *hedge, fence.*

saet-a, -ae, f., *bristle, spine.*

saevus, adj., *stern, harsh.*

sāgitt-a, -ae, f., *arrow.*

sāl-ix, -īcis, f., *willow.*

salt-us, -ūs, m., *glade, dell.*

salvus, adj., *whole, sound, safe.*

sanguinolentus, *adj.*, *bloody*, *stained*.
 sang-uis, -uīnis, *m.*, *blood*.
 sātis, *adv.*, *enough*, *sufficiently*.
 sātur, -a, -um, *adj.*, *that has eaten enough*, *fed*.
 sax-um, -ī, *n.*, *rock*, *stone*.
 scōlēratus, *adj.*, *studied*, *practised*.
 scōl-us, -ēris, *n.*, *crime*, *guilt*.
 scēptr-um, -ī, *n.*, *sceptre*, *staff*.
 scēllect, *adv.*, *if chosen*, *forthwith*.
 sero, *l.*, *late*.
 serpēns, *adj.*, *swart* *of snakes*.
 scōpūl-us, -ī, *m.*, *rock*, *cliff*.
 scūt-um, -ī, *n.*, *oblong shield*.
 se (or sēsē, sē), sibi, sibi, *self*, *pron.*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*: *themselves*.
 scē-cerno, -crēvi, -crētum, *3.*, *set apart*, *separate*.
 scēretus, *adj.*, *set apart*, *the reserved*.
 scēcundus, *adj.*, *second*.
 scil, scilj, *but*.
 scdō, scdij, scssum, *2.*, *of corn*.
 scg-ōs, -ētis, *f.*, *cornfield*, *harvest*.
 scmel, *adv.*, *once*.
 scm-er, -āris, *n.*, *man*.
 scmlvir, *m.*, *adj.*, *half-man*.
 scmpcr, *adv.*, *always*, *everywhere*.
 scm-er, -āris, *m.*, *scm-er*.
 scn-ī, -ae, -a, *distrib. adj.*, *scn-er*, *scn-er*.
 scpāris, *l.*, *strait*.
 scptem, scm, scij, *seven*.
 scptēn-ī, -ae, -a, *distrib. adj.*, *scptem*, *scptem*.
 scv, scum, *adj.*, *scv*.
 sc, scj, *if*.
 sic, *adv.*, *so*, *thus*, *in this way*,

sid-us, -ēris, *n.*, *star*, *constellation*.
 signo, *l.*, *mark*, *mark out*.
 sign-um, -ī, *n.*, *signal*, *sign*, *token*.
 silco, *2.*, *to plant*.
 silv-a, -ae, *f.*, *wood*, *forest*.
 scquor, scēntus, *3.* *dep.*, *follow*.
 scē-a, -ae, *f.*, *bar*, *bolt*.
 scrm-o, -ōnis, *m.*, *speech*.
 scro, scvi, scrum, *3.*, *man*, *knave*, *boy*.
 scrt-a, -ōrum, *n. plur.*, *wreaths*, *garlands*.
 scro, *l.*, *keep*, *guard*.
 scrv-us, -ī, *m.*, *slave*.
 scv-erus, *adj.*, *stern*, *harsh*.
 scmūl, *adv.*, *at the same time*: *at once*, *scmūl*, *at once* *the*.
 scmūlār-um, -ī, *n.*, *likeness*, *clone*.
 scn, scnj, *if in the contrary*, *but if*.
 scnē, *prep.*, *without*.
 scnist-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, *left*, *unfortunate*.
 scnstr-a, -ae, *f.*, *left hand*.
 scn-us, -us, *m.*, *find* *of goods*, *lost*, *found*.
 scquātem, scnj, *if behind*.
 scstē, scstī, *3.*, *scstē* *to* *scstē*, *check*.
 scs-er, -ēri, *m.*, *scs-er* *to* *scs-er*.
 scclūs, *adj.*, *allied*, *common*, *in company*.
 sccl, scclv, *in*, *sccl*.
 scclō, scclivā, *2.* *sccl* *dep.*, *to* *scclivā*.
 scclidus, *adj.*, *strong*, *firm*, *solid*: *ad* *scclidum*, *strong* *in* *the* *scclid* *part*.
 sccl-um, -ī, *n.*, *seat*, *throne*.
 scclitūs, *l.*, *tempt*.
 sccl-um, -ī, *n.*, *soil*, *ground*.

sōlus, adj., *only, alone.*
 sol-vo, -vi, -ūtum, 3, *loose, relax, remove.*
 somn-us, -i, m., *sleep.*
 sōn-us, -i, m., *sound.*
 sōr-or, -ōris, f., *sister.*
 sor-s, -tis, f., *lot, destiny; oracle.*
 spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3, *scatter, sprinkle.*
 spēs, spēi, f., *hope.*
 spicēus, adj., *of ears of corn.*
 spiro, 1, *breathe.*
 spōli-um, -i, n., *skin, hide; spoil.*
 spūm-a, -ae, f., *foam.*
 spūmo, 1, *foam, bubble.*
 squālēo, 2, *be rough, stuff.*
 stell-a, -ae, f., *star.*
 stērīl-is, -ē, adj., *barren.*
 stip-ēs, -ītis, m., *leg, track.*
 stiv-a, -ae, f., *plough-handle.*
 sto, stēti, stātum, 1, *stand, stand firm, be fixed.*
 strāmīnēus, adj., *made of straw.*
 stūdi-um, -i, n., *zeal, desire, eagerness.*
 sub-dūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3, *draw from beneath, withdraw.*
 sūb-ēo, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, -ire, *come upon, stand upon; go under; go to.*
 sūb-īcio, -iēci, -iēctum, 3, *throw beneath, place under.*
 sūbitus, adj., *sudden; sūbito, adv., suddenly.*
 sub-sēco, -sēcūi, -sectum, 1, *cut down, cut from beneath.*
 sub-sum, -esse, *be under, be near.*
 success-or, -ōris, m., *successor.*
 suc-curro, -curri, -cursum, 3, *help w. dat. i.*
 suffrāgi-um, -i, n., *vote.*

sulc-us, -i, m., *furrow.*
 sulf-ur, -ūris, n., *sulphur.*
 sum, fui, esse, fōre or fūtū-rum esse, *be, exist.*
 summus, superl. adj., *top, highest, last.*
 sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, 3, *take, take up.*
 sūpēr, prep., *upon, on the top of.*
 sūperbus, adj., *proud, haughty.*
 sūpēro, 1, *conquer, surpass.*
 sūper-sum, -fūi, -esse, *remain over, remain; abound.*
 sūpērus, adj., *upper, higher; subs., sūpēri, m. plur., the gods above.*
 sup-pōno, -pōsūi, -pōsitum, 3, *place beneath.*
 sup-prīmo, -pressi, -pressum, 3, *check, control, keep back.*
 sūprēmus, superl. adj., *highest, last.*
 sur-go, -rexi, -rectum, 3, *rise, arise.*
 sūs, sūis, m. and f., *pig, sow.*
 sus-tīneo, -tīnūi, -tentum, 2, *bear, sustain; hold up, support.*
 sūus, possess. pron., *his, her, its, their own.*
 tācītus, adj., *silent.*
 tact-us, -ūs, m., *touch.*
 tāl-is, -ē, adj., *such, of such a kind.*
 tāmen, adv., *yet, nevertheless.*
 tamquam, conj., *as if, as though.*
 tandem, adv., *at length, at last.*
 tango, tētīgi, tactum, 3, *touch, reach.*
 tantus, adj., *so great.*
 taur-us, -i, m., *bull.*
 tect-um, -i, n., *roof, house.*

tēgo, texi, tectum, 3, cover,

tell-ūs, -ūris, f., earth, land.

tēl-um, -i, n., weapon, dart.

tempēro, 1, temper, regulate.

templ-um, -i, n., temple.

temptō, 1, try, tempt.

temp-us, -ōris, n., time: plur. tempōr-a, -um, temples.

tēp-ō, -ōi, -tūm, 2, keep, maintain.

tēner, -a, -um, adj., thin, slender, delicate.

tēnū-is, -ē, adj., thin, slender.

terg-um, -i, n., back.

terr-a, -ae, f., earth.

terrēo, 2, frighten, terrify.

terr-or, -ōris, m., fear, panic.

tertilis, adj., third.

test-ū, -i, n., lid.

tex-a, -ae, -tūm, 3, weave.

thym-um, -i, n., thyme.

tīnidē, 2, fear.

tīm-or, -ōris, m., fear, terror.

tin-go, -xi, -ctum, 3, wet, dye.

tinguo, see tingo.

tingūl-us, -ūs, m., rattling, jingling.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, 3, raise, lift, carry, bear.

tōnitr-us, -ūs, m., thunder.

tōn-o, -ūi, 1, thunder, roar.

torrēo, torrūi, tostum, 2, burn, parch.

tōr-us, -i, m., udder, milk-pail.

tōt, adj., twelve, or enough, or many: tot . . . quōt, as many . . . as.

tātus, -ūl, -um, adj., struck.

trāct-a, -ae, f., yard, of measure.

trāct-ō, -ōis, 1, handle, treat.

tracto, 1, handle, treat, prepare.

trā-do, -dīdi, -dītum, 3, hand over, give, relate, etc.

trāho, traxi, tractum, 3, draw, drag, pull.

trans-ēo, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, -ire, pass across, cross.

tran-sillō, -sillūi, -sultum, 4, leap across, jump over.

trem-o, -ūi, 3, shake, quiver.

trēmūlus, adj., shaking, trembling.

trēpīdus, adj., anxious, nervous.

trēs, tria, num. adj., three.

trī-pūs, -pōdis, m., tripod.

trist-is, -ē, adj., sad, gloomy.

truncus, adj., mangled, bereft.

trux, trūcis, adj., fierce, savage.

tū, tē, tui, tibi, pers. pron., thou.

tum, adv., then.

tundō, 2, beat, knock.

tunc, adv., then.

tundo, tūtūdi, tunsum and tūsum, 3, beat, strike.

turb-a, -ae, f., crowd.

turbo, 1, confuse, disturb.

tūs, tūris, n., incense.

tutus, adj., safe.

tūus, possess. pron., thy, thine.

ūb-er, -ēris, n., udder.

ūbī, adv. and conj., when, when.

ullus, adj., any.

ultīmus, superl. adj., last, furthest.

ūlulāt-us, -ūs, m., wailing, shriek.

umb-er-a, -ae, f., shade, shadow.

umbrōsus, adj., shady.

- ūm-or, -ōris, m., *moisture, water.*
 und-a, -ae, f., *wave.*
 undē, adv., *whence.*
 ungu-is, -is, *nail; talon.*
 ūnus, num. adj., *one.*
 urb-s, -is, f., *city.*
 urgēo, ursi, 2. *push on, urge, drive.*
 urn-a, -ae, f., *urn.*
 usquē, adv., *ever, continually.*
 ūs-us, -ūs, m., *need, use.*
 ut, adv. and conj., *how, in what way: as, when; that, in order that, so that.*
 ūt-er, -ra, -rum, pron., *which of two.*
 ūterque, ūtraque, ūtrumque, pron., *each, both.*
 ūtor, ūsus, 3 dep., *use, employ (w. abl.).*
 ux-or, -ōris, f., *wife, spouse.*

 vacc-a, -ae, f., *cow.*
 vā-do, -si, 3, *go, advance.*
 vāgio, 4, *cry, bleat.*
 vālēo, 2, *be well, be strong.*
 vālē, *farewell.*
 vall-is, -is, f., *vale, valley.*
 vānus, adj., *vain, idle, useless.*
 vastus, adj., *vast, immense; waste.*
 vāt-ēs, -is, m. and f., *seer, fore-teller, prophet.*
 -vē, conj., *or; -ve...-ve, either...or; with negatives, and.*
 vēho, veki, vectum, 3, *carry, amass.*
 vell-us, -ēris, n., *sheep.*
 vēlo, 1, *wrap, bind.*
 vēlōcītēr, adv., *swiftly.*
 vēl-um, -i, n., *awning, sail.*
 vēlūt, adv., *even as, just as; as if.*

 vēn-a, -ae, f., *vein, water-course.*
 vēnēn-um, -i, n., *drug, poison.*
 vēnī-a, -ae, f., *permission, pardon.*
 vēnīo, vēni, ventum, 4, *come.*
 vēnt-us, -i, m., *wind.*
 vēn-us, -ēris, f., *love, grace, charm.*
 vēr, vēris, n., *spring.*
 verb-um, -i, n., *word.*
 vērēor, 2 dep., *fear.*
 versor, 1 dep., *live, be; be busy.*
 ver-to, -ti, -sum, 3, *turn, change, reverse.*
 vērus, adj., *true.*
 vestigī-um, -i, n., *trace, track, print.*
 vest-is, -is, f., *robe, garment.*
 vēt-us, -ēris, adj., *old.*
 vētustus, adj., *old, aged.*
 vī-a, -ae, f., *way, road.*
 vīcem, vīcis, vīce, plur. vīcēs; f., *change, succession; per vīcēs, in turn.*
 vicīnus, adj., *near, neighbouring.*
 vict-or, -ōris, m., *conqueror; adj., victorious, triumphant.*
 vict-us, -ūs, m., *food, sustenance.*
 vic-us, -i, m., *street, village.*
 vīdēo, vīdi, visum, 2, *see; pass. vīdēor, seem, appear.*
 vīdūus, adj., *empty, destitute of.*
 vim-en, -īnis, n., *pliant twigs, osier.*
 vin-cl-um, -i, n., *chain, bond, fetter, for vincūlum.*
 vinco, vici, victum, 3, *conquer, subdue.*
 vindīco, 1, *claim.*
 vin-um, -i, n., *wine.*

vīlāri-um, -i, n., *land of vills*.
vīle, f., *small, mean*.
vir, **vīri**, m., *man, husband*.
vīrū, f., *in genus, virtus*.
vīr-oseo, -ōi, f., *manus genus*.
virg-a, -ae, f., *young girl*.
virg-o, -Inis, f., *maiden*.
virt-us, -utis, f., *virtues*.
virtus generosa, virtus.
vīr-us, -i, n., *poison*.
vis, **vīvi**, vi, f., *strength*.
vis, virtus, plus viris, strength.
visc-us, -eris, n., *the property of viscus*.
vitt-a, -ae, f., *fillet, chaplet*.
vītāl-us, -i, m., *man's fate*.

vīvo, **vixi**, **victum**, S, *live*.
vix, adv., *hardly, scarcely*.
vōcābūl-um, -i, n., *name*.
vōco, I, *call, summon*.
vōlo, **vōlūi**, **vōlle**, *will, mean*.
vōlūc-er, -ris, -rē, adj., *fly-
ing will, volucris*.
vōlūcr-is, -is, f., *bird*.
vōlent-ās, -ātis, f., *will, pharisee*.
vōm-er, -eris, m., *plough-share*.
vōt-um, -i, n., *entreaty, voice*.
vox, **vōcis**, f., *voice, word*.
vulg-us, -i, n., *common people*.
vuln-us, -ērī, n., *wound*.
vult-us, -us, m., *face, countenance*.

VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

Āchillēs, son of Peleus and Thetis, the celebrated Greek hero in the Trojan war, famous for strength and beauty.

Āchillēus, *adj.*, of Achilles.

Aegaeus, *adj.*, Aegean; the Aegean Sea lay between Greece and Asia Minor.

Alba Longa, Alba Longa, in Latium, the mother-city of Rome.

Alcides, Hercules, grandson of Alceus.

Alpinus, *adj.*, from the Alps, of the Alps.

Āmalthēa, Amalthea, a nymph, daughter of the king of Crete, who fed the infant Jupiter with goat's milk.

Āpollinēus, *adj.*, of Apollo.

Āpollo, Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, and twin-brother of Diana. God of the sun; of divination and of pestilence; also of the healing art, and of music and poetry.

Āprilis, *adj.*, of April.

Ārēthūsa, Arethusa, a famous fountain in Sicily, near Syracuse.

Argōlicus, *adj.*, belonging to Argos, Argive; Greek.

Āricīnus, *adj.*, of Aricia, a town near Alba Longa.

Āriōn, Arion, a celebrated player on the lyre, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.

Āriōniūs, *adj.*, of Arion.

Augustus (*tit.* 'Imperial Majesty'), a surname adopted by Octavius Caesar after he became Emperor, and assumed by all later Emperors.

Ausōniā, Ausonia, originally a name of middle and lower Italy; sometimes applied to the whole country.

Ausōnis, *fem. adj.*, of Ausonia.

Āventinus, the Aventine hill, one of the seven hills of Rome; *adj.*, of the Aventine.

Cādūcifer, the Wand-bearer, an epithet of Mercury, who, with his wand, conducted departed souls to the lower world.

Caesar, Caesar, the cognomen of a famous Roman family, adopted later by the Roman Emperors as their special title.

- Camepa**, a Muse.
- Capitôlium**, the Capitol; a hill in Rome on which the citadel stand.
- Caprœa**, she-goat: **Câprœa pãlus**, Goat's Marsh, just outside Rome, the spot where Romulus disappeared.
- Cassandra**, *Cassandra*, daughter of Priam, King of Troy, and sister of Paris.
- Cêler**, leader of the Celeres, or Roman cavalry.
- Centaurus**, Centaur, an animal half horse and half man.
- Cêrês**, Ceres, sister of Jupiter, goddess of the growth of grain and fruits; corn. Greek, Demeter.
- Cêrêlis**, *adj.*, of Ceres.
- Chirôn**, Chiron, a Centaur, skilled in medicine and divination, tutor of Heracles and Achilles.
- Celchus**, *adj.*, of Celchis, a province in Asia, east of the Black Sea.
- Concordia**, Harmony, spirit of Unity, worshipped as a goddess in several temples at Rome.
- Corytântês**, Corytantes, the priests of Cybele, mother of the gods.
- Crêtaeus**, *adj.*, Cretan, of Crete.
- Curêtês**, Curetes, the most ancient inhabitants of Crete, who acted as priests of Jupiter.
- Cyllênê**, Cyllens, a high mountain in north-east Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury.
- Delphicus**, *adj.*, of Delphi; *subs.*, the Delphic god, Apollo.
- Delphin**, the constellation of the Dolphin.
- Dietaeus**, *adj.*, of Diste, a mountain in Crete; Cretan.
- Dis**, Ditis, *m.*, Dis, another name for Pluto, god of the underworld.
- Ëgôrîa**, Egeria, a nymph, the instructress and wife of Numa, second King of Rome.
- Ërâtô**, Erato, the muse of lyric poetry.
- Esquillæ**, the Esquiline Hill, with its several peaks; the largest of the seven hills of Rome, added to the city by Servius Tullius.
- Fasti**, Fasti, Statecalendar.
- Fêbrûa**, the Roman festival of purification and expiation.
- Galli**, the Gauls, non-Italian peoples from the north of Italy.
- Gallia**, Gaul, comprising modern France, and also the north of Italy.
- Grævus**, *adj.*, Greek.

Haemōnia, Thessaly.

Haemōnius, *adj.*, of Mount Haemus.

Hellē, Helle, daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who was drowned in the strait called, after her, 'Hellespont.'

Henna, Henna, a city in Sicily, famous for a temple of Ceres.

Hercūles, Hercules, son of Jupiter and Alcmena; grandson of Alceus. Greek, Heracles.

Hýriēus, Hyricus, a poor Boeotian farmer, father of Orion.

Iānus, Janus, the god of beginnings, represented with a face looking both ways, i. e. forward and back.

Īda, a high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy, still called Ida.

Īdē, Ida, a mountain in Crete.

Īno, Ino, stepmother of Phrixus and Helle.

Iūlius, Julius, name of a Roman tribe.

Iūnius, *adj.*, of Juno.

Iūno, Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, the guardian deity of women. (Greek Hera.)

Iuppiter, Jupiter or Jove, son of Saturn and Cybele, King of the Roman gods. Greek, Zeus.

Lāertēs, Laertes, father of Ulysses.

Lēda, mother, by Jupiter, of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra.

Lernaēus, of Lerna, a forest and marsh near Argos, the abode of the Hydra.

Leucādiūs, *adj.*, of Leucas, an island in the Ionic Sea, with a famous temple of Apollo.

Lýaeus, Lyaeus, the 'deliverer' from care, a name of Bacchus, god of wine.

Māia, Maia, one of the Pleiades; daughter of Atlas and Pleione; mother of Mercury by Jupiter.

Māius, *adj.*, of May.

Mars, Mars, father of Romulus, and so ancestor of the Roman people; god of war, and also of husbandry. (Greek, Ares.)

Māvors, the original form of Mars, q. v.

Mercūriūs, Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger and herald of the gods. (Greek, Hermes.)

Mīnerva, Minerva, goddess of wisdom and of the arts. (Greek, Pallas Athene.)

Mūsa, a Muse, one of the nine goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts.

Nāis, Naiad, water-nymph.

Nūma, Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome.

- Oenônê**, Oenone, a Phrygian nymph, beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.
- Ōriôn**, Orion, a mighty hunter, who became a constellation at his death.
- Palatium**, the Palatine hill, the first hill of the seven hills of Rome.
- PATĒS**, Pales, the guardian deity of shepherds and cattle.
- PALLĀS**, the surname of the Greek goddess Athene, hence used of the corresponding Minerva of the Romans, the goddess of war and wisdom.
- PĀRIS**, Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy, who caused the Trojan war by the rape of Helen.
- PĒLLŌN**, Pelion, a mountain in Thessaly.
- PĒNĒLŌPĒ**, Penelope, wife of Ulysses, celebrated for her constancy.
- PĒRĒPĒŌNĒ**, Proserpina, Greek name for the daughter of Demeter or Ceres. The true Latin name is **PRŌSERPĪNĀ**.
- PHĪLYRĪDĒS**, Chiron, son of Philyra.
- PHĪLYRĒUS**, *adj.*, Philyrean; belonging to Philyra, a nymph, mother of Chiron by Saturn.
- PHŌEBUS**, Phoebus, literally, "the radiant one"; a poetical name of Apollo as the god of light.
- PHRIXUS**, Phrixus, brother of Helle, carried to Colchis by the ram with the golden fleece.
- PĪSTOR**, the Baker, a name of Jupiter.
- PLĀIDĒS**, the constellation of the Pleiades, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione.
- PRĪĀMĪDĒS**, the name of any son of Priam; applied to Paris in v. 46.
- PRŌCĪLUS**, Proculus; a Roman senator.
- PŪNICUS**, *adj.*, Punic, Carthaginian. Carthage was a city on the north coast of Africa.
- QUĪRĪNUS**, Quirinus, the name of Romulus after his deification.
- QUĪRĪTĒS**, Quirites, originally the name of the people of the Sabine Town Quiris; then taken as a name for the body of Roman citizens in their civil capacity.
- RĒMUS**, Remus, twin-brother of Romulus.
- RĒĀ**, Rhea, another name for Cybele, wife of Saturn.
- RŌMĀNUS**, *adj.*, Roman.
- RŌMŪLUS**, Romulus, founder and first King of Rome.
- RŌMŪLUS**, *adj.*, of Romulus.
- SĀBINĪ**, the Sabines, an ancient Italian people.

- bordering on the Latins, who took some share in the early settlement of Rome.
- Sarmăticus**, *adj.*, Sarmatian. The Sarmatians were a great Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don.
- Săturnia**, daughter of Saturn, Juno.
- Săturnius**, *adj.*, of Saturn.
- Sătarnus**, Saturn, according to myth, the most ancient King of Latium; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization. He was deposed by Jupiter. (Greek, Kronos.)
- Scělărätus**, *adj.*, *sc.* Vicus, the Wicked Street, where Tullia is said to have driven over her father's corpse.
- Scythicus**, *adj.*, Scythian; the Scythians were the nomadic tribes of northern Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea.
- Siculus**, *adj.*, Sicilian.
- Sidonis**, *f. adj.*, of Sidon.
- Silvia**, Rhea Silvia, a Vestal virgin who became, by Mars, mother of Remulus and Remus.
- Süperbus**, *adj.*, the Proud, epithet of Tarquinius, last King of Rome.
- Taenarius**, *adj.*, of Taenarus, a promontory on the south coast of Greece, near which was the fabled entrance to the lower regions.
- Tarpëius**, *adj.*, of Tarpeia; from the Tarpeian rock, on the Capitoline Hill, Roman criminals were hurled.
- Tartära**, Tartarus, the lower regions.
- Tătius**, Tattius, a Sabine king, afterwards joint king with Romulus.
- Taurus**, the constellation of the Bull.
- Tëlëmächus**, Telemachus, son of Ulysses.
- Terminus**, Terminus, god of limits and boundaries.
- Tibëris**, *m.*, Tiber, the river of Rome.
- Tirynthius**, *adj.*, of Tiryns; son of Tiryns, i.e. Hercules. Tiryns was an ancient town in Argolis.
- Tönans**, *adj.*, thundering; the Thunderer—an epithet applied to Jupiter.
- Trinacris**, *adj.*, Trinacrian, i.e. belonging to Trinacria, or Sicily.
- Tröia**, Troy, in Phrygia, the city of King Priam.
- Tröicus**, *adj.*, belonging to Troy.
- Tullia**, daughter of King Servius Tullius, sixth King of Rome, and wife of Tarquin the Proud, seventh and last King of Rome.
- Tuscus**, *adj.*, of Etruria, Etruscan. The Etruscans dwelt north of Latium.
- Týrius**, *adj.*, of Tyre, Tyrian.
- Ülixes**, Ulysses. King of Ithaca, famed among the

- Greek heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence, also for his wanderings on his return to Ithaca. (Greek, Odysseus.)
- Urbs, *the* city par excellence, i. e. Rome.
- Vēnus, Venus, the goddess of love. (Greek, Aphrodite.)
- Vesta, Vesta, daughter of Saturn, goddess of the home and household. (Greek, Hestia.)
- Vestālis, *adj.*, Vestal, of the goddess Vesta.
- Xanthus, a river near Troy

LATIN

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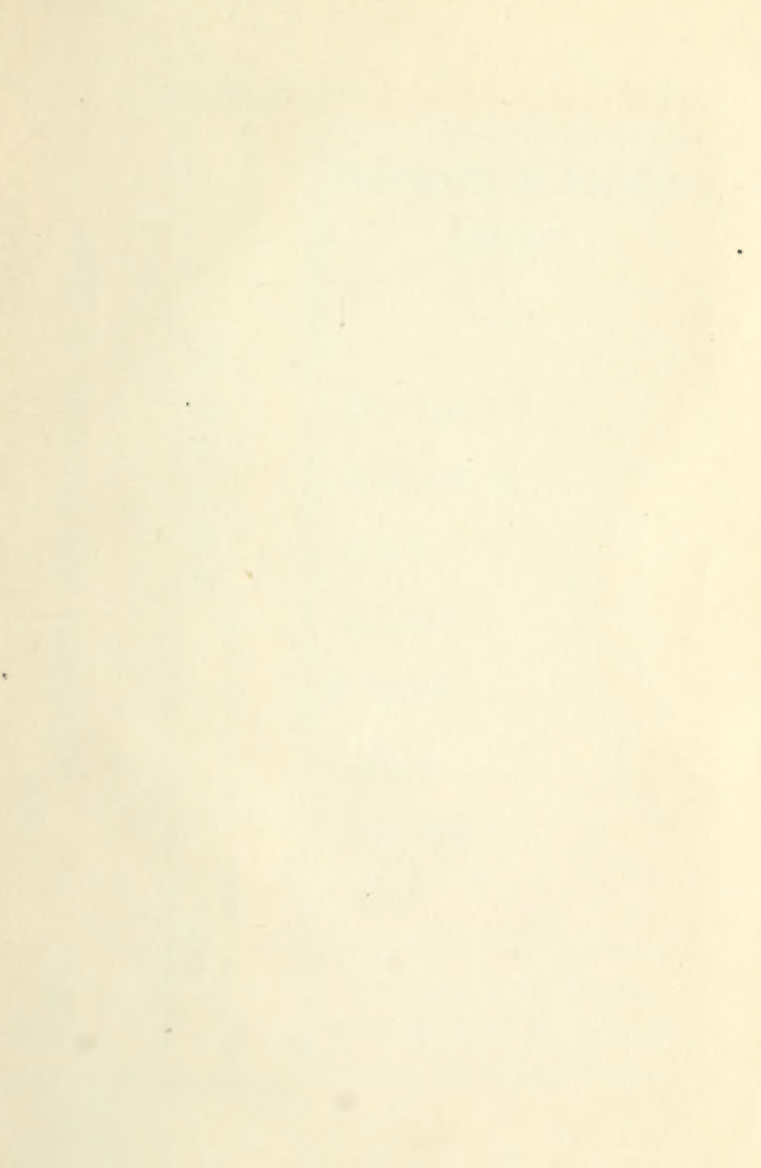
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